The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,270 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1888.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in the *second cabin*, special attention is called to the *advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	For.
R. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	...6th April.
B. M. L. MASILIA	4638	1000	S. D. Shallard	...13th "
" SIAM	3041	1000	H. T. Weigholl	...18th "
B. L. GANGES	1995	350	E. Stewart	...20th "
H. M. L. SOUDAN	4181	800	W. D. Worcester	...27th "
" ARNEM	3868	650	W. S. Browne	...27th "
R. L. PERSIA WOH	3900	600	A. Wheler	...4th May.
" SIAM	3041	800	H. T. Weigholl	...11th May.
R. L. SHANNON	1189	500	C. R. Edwards	...18th "

Tuesday

1 ASSAM	3438	550	G. W. N. Browne	22nd May
L. D. THAMES	1101	850	W. A. Seaton	29th "
" SIAM		800	H. T. Weigholl	5th June
H. L. KAISAR I HIND	1925	700	A. W. Adamson	12th "

The steamers marked R. L. proceed to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked H. M. L. to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

The Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London, and the Brindisi Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

* Passengers by this vessel change at Aden to steamer for Brindisi and London.

** Extra, with cargo and passengers for Aden only.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transit there to steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the shortest route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *viâ* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) the following dates: March 24th, April 7th, and 21st.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

R. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, March 17, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and PALERMO, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARES—Total Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Steamboats.

Third Class Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April	25th May.
KING OF PERU	7,000	800	20th April	29th June.
MANILLA	3000	800	15th May	1st July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including railway journey viz Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 200 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
BORMIDA	..	29th March 1888.
BISAGNO	..	21st April 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Lasoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 19, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
TITANIA	C. Orsoforich	4,300	620	7th April.
IMPERATOR	F. Beckfinger	1,600	650	1st May.
POSEIDON	Morosa	4,000	650	7th May.
BERENICE	N. Perlini	3,500	550	7th June.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

ORION	G. Micalizzi	3,300	550	25th April.
ELEKTRA	P. Monfredo	1,200	270	2nd May.

A Surgeon and Stewards on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 250	Rs. 150	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 390	Rs. 240.

Above rates include Wine at Dinner, Supper and meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
[illegible]	[illegible] Corlett	3,500	350	14th April.

Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the previous evening.

For further particulars, rate of passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, Feb. 24, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

S. S. ASIA SAILING ON 4TH APRIL.

THIS Steamer of 3,550 tons WILL SAIL punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for first-class passengers.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 26th March, 1888.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES

Steamer.	Tons.	Commanders.	Sailing into or about
CLANMACKENZIE	3,000	S. Reed	2nd Mar. 1888.
CLAN GRAHAM	[illegible]	[illegible] Ansell	23rd "

THESE STEAMERS are fitting with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers. The Saloon and cabins are all on the Upper Deck.

Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be booked through to London and Scotland, from Marseilles; by these steamers, and tickets are granted on favorable terms.

For particulars as to Cabins, Passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 15th March, 1888.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid steamship "AUSTRALASIAN," 3,700 tons, will sail from Bombay for London early in May. It is expected that the steamer will be ready to leave on the 10th May, but the exact date will be advertised later on.

She will be followed by her sister ship the "DAMASCUS" 3,700 tons, on the same line, which will leave Bombay on 24th May.

These steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers, and passages can now be secured at moderate rates.

The voyage to London including all stoppages will be expected to be made in 25 days, the time taken by the Australasian on her last two voyages.

For particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month, in advance, Postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "COCONADA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 6th April, 1888, at noon, sailing at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the forenoon or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd April, (on arrival of Outward Eastern Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the forenoon, or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 5th April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 16th April, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 11th April, at noon.
S.S. Kerbela 1976 " ..... on or about 9th May.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE S.S. BUSHEER, 792 tons, will leave Bombay for Marmugao every SATURDAY, at noon, and MORMUGAO for Bombay every WEDNESDAY, at 7 p.m., or on arrival of the passenger train.

BOMBAY to MORMUGAO	First Class	Rs. 15 0
Do.	Second Class	" 7 8
Do.	Deck without diet	" 1 0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, March 31, 1888. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY AND Co., Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARTISTS' OIL COLOURS IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES.

	Cash prices.
Fourpenny Tubes of Colour	each Rs. 0 5
Sixpenny "	" 0 6
One Shilling "	" 0 12
Eighteenpenny "	" 1 0
Two Shillings "	" 1 12
Four Shillings "	" 2 8

VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

BOXES OF OIL COLOURS.

FOR COLOURS CONTAINED IN THESE BOXES SEE OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

	Cash prices.
Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Chalk, &c., 9½ by 4½ by 1 ...	each Rs. 7 8
Student's Box, fitted with 15 Colours, Brushes, &c., 12 by 6½ by 1½	" " 17 0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 20 Colours, Brushes, &c., 13 by 9 by 1¾ ...	" " 23 0
Three-Guinea Box, fitted with 30 Colours, Brushes, &c., 13½ by 9 by 4½ ...	" " 45 0
Studio Box, No. 1, fitted with 52 Colours, Brushes, &c., 17½ by 10 by 4 ...	" " 55 0
Five-Guinea Box, fitted with 46 Colours, Brushes, &c., 15 by 11 by 4 ...	" " 67 0

PREPARED CANVAS FOR OIL PAINTING.

Best British Flax, firm, solid, and strong.

27" wide	Rs. 2-4 a yard, per roll of 6 yards	Rs. 12 0
30" "	2-8 " " "	" 15 0
36" "	2-14 " " "	" 16 8
40" "	4-4 " " "	" 24 0
42" "	6-0 " " "	" 34 0

TABLETS FOR SKETCHING IN OIL.

These are made on the principle of the solid Blocks, and composed of extra thick prepared Oil sketching paper.

Imperial quarto, 11 by 10	Rs.	6 0
Do. do. with cover	"	10 0
Do. 32 mo. 18 by 10	"	9 0
Do. do. do. cover	"	14 0

ACADEMY BOARDS. PALETTES.
PREPARED MILL BOARDS. PALETTE KNIVES.
MAHLSTICKS.
SLABS & MULLERS. DIPPERS.

FINE HOG-HAIR AND SABLE BRUSHES.
BADGER HAIR SOFTENERS.
VARNISH BRUSHES.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Illustrated Catalogues on Application.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ENAMELS.

IN TINS, READY FOR USE.

FOR Painting New, or Renovating Old Furniture of every description, Wicker Chairs' Tables, Bird Cages, Bedstead, Photo-Frames, &c. Is now being used in England in immense quantities.

The following Colours are in stock :—

Vermillion.	Electric Green.	Ivory.
Dark Red.	Old Gold.	Arabian Brown
Straw.	Grass Green.	French Grey.
Dark Blue.	Black.	Olive.
White.	Maroon.	Coral Pink.
Turquoise.	Indian Yellow.	Heliotrope.
Dark Oak.	Green.	Chocolate.
Orange.	Light Oak.	Black.
Terra Cotta.	Hedge Sparrow's Egg.	Primrose.
Canary.	Pea Green.	Green.

Perdin, Rs. 1-4, each. Brushes, 14 as., each.

TREACHER & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FLUID EXTRACT OF TARAXACUM WITH PODOPHYLLIN.

AN excellent compound of the two remedies more active in stimulating the Liver and Bowels and removing bilious symptoms.—Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8, and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S FEVER DROPS.

A CONCENTRATED preparation of Quinine, Aramic, and Salicus. It is very efficient, when given between the paroxysm of Intermittent Fever. Up-country correspondents report the greatest success in many malignant cases. It is prepared specially for the medicine chest in this concentrated form, and should be carefully measured when given.—Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

SYRUP OF BLACK ALDER BARK RHAMNUS FRANGULA.

A VERY agreeable and efficient vegetable Aperient, adapted alike to Adults and Children, especially to the latter, on account of its pleasant taste. In many cases it has effected a complete cure in Chronic Constipation when every other remedy tried has failed. We recommend it as really worth a trial. It is perfectly safe.—Per Bottle, Rs. 1 and Rs. 2.

KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

FLUID EXTRACT OF CASCARA SAGRADA. RHAMNUS PURSHIANA.

A TONIC laxative much used and strongly recommended in habitual Constipation. Like the Extract of Black Alder, it does may be declared till constipatic cases.—Per Bottle, Rs. 1-12.

KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

VEET ESSENCE OF SENNA.

A SE and agreable Aperient, especially infantile cases, prepared from the finest Senna out evaporation, and therefore retaining its full act y.—Per Bottle, Rs. 1 and Rs. 2.

KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

IN-DOOR GAMES.

BEZIQUE SET for two players, two packs of cards, Rules and Registers	1	6	
Do. do. do. superior	2	2	
Do. do. 2 do. in cloth case ...	3	0	
Do. do. do. in leather case..	5	4	
BEZIQUE SET for four players, four packs of cards, Rules and Registers	2	12	
Do. do. superior case	4	8	
Do. do. in leather case.....	6	0	
Fancy leather sets for Presentation ..... from	10	0	
BILLIARD REQUISITES, a complete stock of best quality articles.			
PLAYING CARDS, a large assortment, from Rs. 18 per dozen..... to	72	0	
WHIST MARKERS, the Cavendish, per pair.....	3	4	
Camden, in rose and satin wood, per pair.....	3	12	
Do. do. ivory indicators	6	8	
Camden combined Whist and Cribbage Markers, in rose and satin wood, per pair	6	8	
Do. do. ivory indicators	12	8	
CHESSBOARDS, leather covered, red and white squares,			
14 inch. 16 inch. 18 inch.			
Rs. 3-12 each. Rs. 4-4 each. Rs. 5-4 each.			
EBONY and BOXWOOD men for 12" board, set Rs. 3-8; for 16" board Rs. 4-8; for 18" board	5	0	
Folding Railway Boards, Mahogany, with ebony white wood squares, and pegged Bone men, 8 inch	3	0	
Do. do. 10 inch	3	8	
Do. do. 12 inch	11	0	
TRAVELLER'S BOARDS, Mahogany, with slide closing the men in *Stats Quo*	3	8	
Do. do. folding form.....	1	0	
B. C. D. BOARD, or portable Backgammon, Chess and Draught Board, containing Chess Board, Backgammon Table, Dice Boxes Chessmen, Draughtsmen and Dice, the whole, when rolled up, measuring only 8 inches long by 1¾ inch diameter	9	0	

DRAUGHTSMEN, ebony and boxwood.

1 inch.	1¼ inch.	1½ inch.
Set Rs. 1-6.	Rs. 1-10.	Rs. 1-14.

COMPENDIUM of Games, consisting of Chess, Draughts, Backgammon, Whist, Cribbage, Bezique, Dominoes, Spellicans, Race Game, Dice, Dice Cups, two packs Cards, and Counters, in neat Mahogany case 32 0

A CABINET WITH DRAWER, consisting of Chess, Draughts, Whist Cribbage, Bezique, Dominoes, 2 packs each Bezique and Whist Cards, with Bone Counters, in compact polished oak case 37 0

A CABINET WITH DRAWER, consisting of Chess, Draughts, Backgammon, Dice, Dice Cups Dominoes, Cribbage, Bezique, Whist 2 packs each Bezique and Whist Cards, with Bone Counters, in compact polished oak case. 44 0

ROYAL CABINET WITH WINGS and two trays, containing Chess, Draughts, Backgammon, Dice, Dice Cups, Cribbage, Dominoes, Bezique, Whist, 2 packs each Beziques and Whist Cards, with Bone Counters and Gouls Book, in handsome oak case 53 0

NEW COMBINATION SET OF GAMES, comprising Table Croquet, Race or Steeplechase, Fun and Dart, Expert Anglers, Trail, Snail, Ton Tog, Go Bang, Star Ringgolette, Tactics, Skittles, Fox and Geese, Solitaire and Aunt Sally, in neat Dealwood case 21 0

RACE GAME, with Rules 7 0

REVERSI, with board 2 6

PRISONER'S BASE, complete 2 4

DOMINOES, per set ..... from Rs. 1-10 to 4 4

CHILDREN'S CARD GAMES from Rs. 0-14 to 1 6

KINDERGARTEN 3 8

SOLITAIRE ..... from Rs. Rs. 2-4 to 3 8

SPELLICANS ..... from Rs. 0-14 to 1 8

EXCELSIOR, complete 3 4

COMPLETE LIST OF ALL GYMKHANA REQUISITES FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.

GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

APPROACH OF THE HOT SEASON.

"COMFORT IN DRESS."

HOAR & CO.'S SPECIAL SHIPMENT.

THIN FABRICS FOR SUITINGS, SHIRTS, &c.
Consolidated and Double Bodied Helmets.
EXTRA LIGHT HAND-MADE FELT HATS
Gnaze Banians and Drawers.
THIN SCARVES AND TIES, LIGHT TINTS.
Lisle Thread and Summer Merino Socks.
COMFORTABLE MODELS IN BRACES, COLLARS, &c.

HOAR & CO., { GENERAL OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS

LIGHT WINES AND REFRESHING BEVERAGES

FOR THE

HOT SEASON.

BEFORE PURCHASING elsewhere a trial is solicited, as, each of the BRANDS which we offer, has been carefully selected after repeated trials, and we are confident better value cannot be obtained in the Presidency.

** DETAILED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

SPECIALITIES.

CLARETS.

FRENCH—DEJEUNER—A special importation, highly recommended, really sound, and of good body, fine Bouquet, moderate price ..... per dozen Quarts	2	0
AUSTRALIAN—SPECIAL BRAND—A Wine specially selected for us, fully fermented, highly agreeable, and fit for the table at breakfast or dinner. No Wine can be compared to this for delicacy and body at the price we quote ..... per dozen Quarts	12	0
ITALIAN—VINODA TAVOLO, a good Dinner Wine, light and agreeable, and used at good tables in Italy ..... per dozen Quarts	14	8
CHIANTI—of Barone Ricasoli, first quality, can be strongly recommended to invalids ..... per dozen Quarts	18	0

STILL WHITE WINES.

GERMAN—LAUBENHEIMER—one of the best cheap Wines produced in any country ..... per dozen Quarts	10	0
ITALIAN—CAPRI GSCALA—a delicious wine ..... per dozen Quarts	18	0
VERMOUTH CINZANO—a refreshing wine with Tonic properties ..... per dozen Quarts	18	0
AUSTRALIAN—HOCK—pure natural Wine, unsurpassed in value ..... per dozen Quarts	20	0
FRENCH—CHABLIS—possessing good body and bouquet ..... per dozen Quarts	22	0
BARSAC—light with fine character ..... per dozen Quarts	22	8
SAUTERNE—of full body and mellow flavour ..... per dozen Quarts	29	8

SPARKLING WHITE WINE.

SAUMUR—A genuine dry Sparkling Wine—makes an exhilarating and pleasant "Cup" ..... per dozen Quarts 20 0

PHILLIPS' "IMPERIAL" FRUIT SYRUPS

ARE MOST DELICIOUS BEVERAGES
POSSESSING ALL THE
PIQUANCY OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS,
but perfectly FREE FROM ALCOHOL,

And they relieve in a decidedly gratifying manner THIRST or DEPRESSION, those named are now available and only need to be tried

to receive the APPROBATION of all, and being INEXPENSIVE are within the reach of every one.

Absinth,	Gingerale,	Maraschino,	Raspberry,
Apple Punch	Ginger Brandy,	Noyeau,	Red Currant,
Blackberry,	Hops,	Orange Bitters,	Scotch Toddy,
Black Currant,	Lemon,	Orleans Plum,	Shrub,
Chartreuse,	Lime Juice,	Pine Apple,	Spiced Ale,
Elderette,	Limetta,	Punch,	Strawberry,

Tangerine Orange.

Single Bottle, Rs. 1-4.

Per dozen Assorted, Rs. 13-8.

Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth, City, POONA. } PHILLIPS & CO, LD., { Oriental Bank Buildings, Fort and Byculla Bridge, BOMBAY.

AUCKLAND HOUSE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, SIMLA.

THIS School, which is worked on the system of the Roedean School, is designed to give a THOROUGH ENGLISH EDUCATION, and offers special advantages in modern languages, music and painting. The Head Mistress (Miss Lilley) is assisted by a competent staff of resident English teachers.

Next term begins 1st May, 1888.

For particulars address, The HEAD MISTRESS.

KHUNDALA HOTEL.

FOR SALE.

A NEW HOTEL OPENED since 1st October, by the PROPRIETORS of the EGUTPOORI HOTEL, is a large, commodious and comfortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site and commanding a charming view all round. Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.

Khundala, 5th Sept. 1887.

FLUID EXTRACT OF TARAXACUM OR DANDELION.

A CONCENTRATED preparation of the root, much prescribed for disorders of the Liver and complaints arising therefrom. It is much more powerful than the "Juices" commonly sold, and highly recommended by the most experienced Anglo-Indian physicians.—Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

WELL SINKING PLANT.

A VERY large quantity including Steam Hoists, Dredgers, Gautries, Pulley's, Scrap Balls, &c. For particulars please apply to EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, NADRAI AQUEDUCT DIVISION, Posts and telegraphic address, NADRAI, N.-W. P.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE

WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

GEM JEWELLERY,

CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES	LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES	DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Very Choice in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearl, Ruby, Sapphire, Opal, Turquoise Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a featured tasteful design.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularise in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY.	POONA.
43, Esplanade Road,	4 East Street,
Opposite Clock Tower.	Opposite Napier Hotel.

OUR TEA MIXTURES

OF UTMOST PURITY AND OF UNSURPASSABLE QUALITY.

FROM COLONEL HAWES,

AND OTHER WELL KNOWN TEA ESTATES.

In 1 lb. Zinc Boxes.

	Rs. as.
COMBINATION TEA	1-6 per lb.
EUREKA TEA	1-2 "
IMPERIAL FAMILY MIXTURE	1-0 "
BREAKFAST "	0-12 "
HOUSEHOLD "	0-10 "

LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED TO MESSES, CLUBS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND OTHER WHOLESALE BUYERS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS

KHETWADY, BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS
LAMP POSTS	GATES	
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY.
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit. Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24: Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

LIPP'S PIANOS

SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way	Rs. 450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame	" 550
THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses. THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED	" 715
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves	" 625
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete, brass iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves	" 775
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals	" 875
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany cloth case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made	" 1,550
THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard	" 1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CITY LINE.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE S.S. CITY of CANTERBURY will SAIL for LONDON, on TUESDAY, 3rd April. Heavy baggage should be shipped in the Prince's Dock by noon on MONDAY, 2nd instant. Passengers to embark not later than 10-30 a.m., on TUESDAY, in the Harbour off Apollo Bunder.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1888.

S.S. KIRBY HALL, ARRIVED 29TH MARCH, 1888.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO, from the PRINCE'S DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 29th March, 1888.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "BELGRAVIA" has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for the COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. or weights will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claim for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the Consignees' Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 31st March, 1888.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the estate of the late Lieutenant R. H. KIDD, 24th Bombay Pioneers, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from THIS DATE after which no claims will be considered.

W. S. L. CRASK, Captain, 28th Bombay Pioneers, President, Committee of Adjustment.

Camp Surat, 30th March, 1888.

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned have from THIS DATE ENTERED into PARTNERSHIP as Wine and Spirit Merchants, under the style and firm of BEER-ING, EDGAR DAVIS and Co.

JOHN BEERING.
ALAN RONALDSON.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1888.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the members of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, will be held in the Wood Street Chamber, on MONDAY, 9th instant, at 4 p.m. TO ELECT A NEW MEMBER, and at 4.15 p.m. a meeting of those interested in the Wheat Trade will be held to discuss the proposed action of the Liverpool Corn Trade Association in regard to standards of Bombay wheat. All interested in the question are invited to attend.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 2nd April, 1888.

FOR SALE.

	Rs.
A Henry, best quality, 360 Express Rifle, in case, complete, and in perfect order	200
A Cheylesmore Tricycle, made to order, silver plated all over, Cost Rs. 480, scarcely used, Price	250
A Dallmeyer 3 C Extra Rapid Lens, for instantaneous portraits, new	150
A Dallmeyer 3 D Lens, Price	150
A Camera, Meagher, new, in cases, with 4 backs, Russia Leather Bellows, 12"×12", very best	300
A large quantity of Photo Apparatus, Cameras, Lenses, &c., &c.	

Apply to "PHOTO," Post Office, Poona.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the share and interest of MR. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO HARDIKAR, in our firm CEASED and DETERMINED on and from THIS DAY.—Dated 1st April, 1888.

RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co.

With reference to the above the undersigned, who is now the SOLE OWNER of the said firm of RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co., will, on and from the above date, continue to carry on the business thereof in the same name.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE DOOBASH.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE SERVICES of TWO DEPUTY OVERSEERS with commanding qualifications are required on the North-Western Railway. Salary Rs. 110 to Rs. 120 per mensem.

Applications, accompanied with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned should be made to the undersigned.

No reply will be sent to unsuccessful candidates.

J. M. RUTHERFORD, Manager, Punjab Section.
Manager's Office, Punjab Section, Lahore, 24th March, 1888.

WANTED.

150 to 200 RATIS of BRILLIANTS (New Mines) of the first water, weighing and numbering as follows:—

Nos. 109	weighing 3-16	Rati	each.
,, 210	,, ¼	,,	,,
,, 218	,, ⅜	,,	,,
,, 109	,, ½	,,	,,

These to be brought on TUESDAY, the 10th April, 1888, in the Nazar Bag Palace, at 1 p.m. Particulars at the Office of the undersigned.

PESTANJI DORABJI,
Ag. Khangi Karbhari.

Baroda, Sarkar Wada, 29th March, 1888.

SUNDER PANDURANG,

BOOK SELLER, &c.,

KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS.

ALL ILLUSTRATED AND CLOTH BOUND, GILT.

	Rs.	as.
Grimm's Fairy Tales. Illustrated	3	4
Popular Scientific Recreations. Illustrated	5	0
Epochs and Episodes of History. Illustrated	5	0
Every Boys' Annual 1887, Cloth, Gilt Edges	3	12
World of Wit and Humour ,, ,, ,,	4	12
Boys' Modern Playmate. Illustrated	5	8
Young Ladies Treasure Book. Illustrated	5	0
Hallam's Literature of Europe	5	0
Complete Works of Shakespare; by S. Phelps	5	0
Every Girls' Annual. Illustrated	4	12
Adventures of Don Quixote. Illustrated	3	4
Arabian Nights. Illustrated	7	0
Worthies of the World	5	0
Cassell's Concise Natural History	5	0
Cassell's Concise Cyclopædia	9	8
Greener's The Gun and its Development, with notes on Shooting. Illustrated	7	4
Shakespeare's Dramas, Works with remarks on his Life and Writings; by Campbell	6	8
Every Boys' Book of Sports and Amusements	5	8
The Universal Instructor, 4 vols, each	4	12
Beeton's Book of Household Management	4	12
The Ladies Handbook of Fancy Needlework	3	8
Disraeli's Curiosities of Literature	5	12
Beeton's Cookery Book of Household Management. Illustrated	5	0
Beeton's Illustrated Encyclopædia of Universal Information 4 large vol. Illustrated	30	0

READ EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

FRESH SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.

THE PERFECTION OF A SMOKE,

whether of Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette is attained by the highest flavour of the tobacco with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes which are now so popular there are none more deserving of appreciation than those manufactured by

TH. VAFIADIS,
CAIRO,

AND IMPORTED ONLY BY

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA.

No. 1, EXTRA SUPERIOR .....Rs. 3-12 per 100
No. 2, MEDIUM ..... ,, 2-12 ,,

GUARANTEED FRESH AND SOUND.

WILLS in four different forms, Annas 8 each.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

ANDERSON'S

ENGLISH OPERA AND COMEDY Co.,

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

WEDNESDAY, 4th APRIL,

Full particulars in to-morrow's issue.

PLAN AT SOUNDY & Co., LD.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,

CABINET MAKER,

WILL OPEN, on the 5th inst., his FURNITURE SHOP from Byculla to No. 23, CHURCH GATE STREET, lately vacated by Cash Bazar Co., Ld., where all sorts of Furniture, Silks, Tapestry, Velvets, Japanese, Chinese and Indian Novelties, Persian Carpets, &c., &c., to be had at MODERATE PRICES.

SEALED TENDERS for the ERECTION of MILL BUILDINGS in the land of the SEWLAL MOTILAL SPINNING MILLS, at Tardeo, will be received by the undersigned up to 11 p.m. on MONDAY, the 9th April, at his office at Mombadevi.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of rupees two thousand.

Plans may be seen, and copies of form of Tender, conditions of contract and specifications of works can be obtained at the office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Fort, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5 per set.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

MOTILAL SEWLAL.

Bombay, 1st April, 1888.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 1, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SALE of 38 plots of desirable vacate Ground at Chinch Bunder, next to the Victoria Garden, suitable for mill buildings, Bungalows, Chawls, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 21st April, 1888, at 3-30 p.m. Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell (unless previously disposed of by private contract) by Public Auction on the spot by order of The Byculla Mills Company, Limited, the following valuable, immoveable property (vacant ground) at Parel Road, Chinchpogly, next to the Victoria Garden, containing by admeasurement about 15,751 square yards, and bounded on the East by the property formerly of Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, but now partly of the Blue Mills and partly of the Sassoon Mills, on the West by the property formerly of Phillip Cooper, but now of Vasta Kallianjee and others, on the North partly by a public passage leading from the said Parel Road, and partly by the property of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Knight, and on the South partly by the Victoria Garden, and partly by the property of the Royal Indian Flour Mills, Limited, and were formerly in the occupation of Dhondiba Krishnajee Mohet Patel as a tenant, and divided into six convenient lots, each measuring about as under:—

Lot Nos.	Square Yards.	Lot Nos.	Square Yards.
1	2,745	4	3,221
2	3,015	5	3,019
3	3,969	6	2,714

Further particulars may be learned, and a plan of the ground inspected at the office of the Company (Victoria Buildings, Parel Bazar Street) or at the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1888.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

2 cases stripe satin and woolen shawls.
2 ,, white stripe net and white drill.
3 ,, white and colored border handkerchiefs.

A quantity of Brown papers, foolscap papers, envelop and note papers, colored beads, silk umbrellas, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF ASSAFŒTIDA.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction a Bazar Gate, Fort, in the godown of Messrs. Ebrahim Nooroodin and Co., the undermentioned on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Meenon Hajee Yousuf Hajee Lutiff, and by the order of Hajee Mohmed Hoosein Yazdee—

24 bundles Assaphœtida.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 436 of 1887.

Framjee Dorabjee Mistry of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, residing at Matoonga, without the Fort, one of the surviving executors named in the last will and testament of Dorabjee Jeevanjee Mistry ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Dhunjibhoy Dorabjee Mistry, one of the surviving executors of the last will and testament of Dorabjee Jeevanjee Mistry, Hamabai, widow of Jivanjee Dorabjee Mistry, Kaikhushedjee Jivanjee Mistry and Kaikobjee Jeevanjee Mistry, by his guardian, *ad litem*, Rustomjee Jeevanjee Mistry, the legal heirs and representatives of Jivanjee Dorabjee Mistry, since deceased, all of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants, residing at Cowasjee Patell Street, within the Fort ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to the decree, dated the 18th day of February, 1888, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. MENESSE and Co. (subject to the conditions of sale hereinafter referred to) on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of April, 1888, on the premises by order of Messrs. Jivajee D. Ghandy and Hormusjee M. Chothiaer, the special commissioners appointed for the purpose under the said decree at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon, viz.:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the two messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses or compartments, assessed under No. 7, standing and being thereon situate in Cowasjee Patell Street, within the Fort walls of Bombay, registered with other grounds adjoining in the books of the Collector of Pension under No. 31, and also with the said other ground, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 196, and being by admeasurement fifty feet in length on the north side thereof, and forty-nine feet and half of a foot in length on the south side thereof, and twenty-eight feet in breadth from north to south on the west side thereof, and twenty-five feet and a quarter of a foot in breadth on the east side thereof, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the Public road, called Cowasjee Patell's Street aforesaid, on the west by the passage used by the Halaloore, which solely belongs and forms part of the said premises, on the north by a passage belonging to the house of Sorabjee Patell, and on the south by Agiary Street.

And Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Pasandury land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Nanabhoy Bomanjee Cross Lane, otherwise called Banajee Agiary's Lane, on the north side thereof, within the Fort of Bombay, the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement sixty square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east by a gully which lies between the house now under description, and the houses belonging to Manockjee Nowrojee Cooper and the said Dorabjee Jeewanjee, respectively, on or towards the west by the house formerly of Sorabjee Byramjee Cooper, and now of Heerjibhoy Framjee Cooper, on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage on the other side of which passage is a chawl commonly called or known as Cowasjee Patell's chawl, and on or towards the south by the said Nanabhoy Bomanjee Cross Lane, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of house assessment under number one.

The conditions of sale, subject to which the said properties are to be sold, may be seen and other information obtained at the office of the under-signed, or at the office of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Solicitors, No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1888.

WANTED.

CONTRACTORS to take a whole or part of the cutting of the coal in the Umaria Colliery, Natives or Eurasians preferred.

Terms of agreement can be seen at the Colliery by application to the Manager.

J. W. MAUGHAN,
Manager,
Umaria Colliery.

Umaria, via Katni, 2nd March, 1888.

BY APPOINTMENT.

HURJIMULL & Co.,

INDIAN JEWELLERS,

TO hand a large collection of ANTIQUE and ÆSTHETIC DADOS for Wall, Palanquin, Footbarder, Rampore Chudders, &c.

Cheapest House for Indian Jewellery and Works of Indian Manufacture. Inspection solicited. Price list free.

HURJIMULL & Co.,

RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

ELECTROPLATING SUPERSEDED.

CONVENIENT, ECONOMICAL,

SATISFACTORY,

ARGENTINA,

the only reliable and durable silver solution; AND DIFFERENT TO ALL OTHERS IN PREPARATION.

THIS SILVER SOLUTION, without the aid of a battery, PLATES with pure METALLIC SILVER articles of Copper, Brass, German-silver, Britannia-metal, &c., &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING. Useful also for cleaning instantaneously GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, imparting to these the lustre of diamond.

This preparation will stand fire, maintaining its brilliancy above boiling point. Guaranteed not to contain any mercury or acid and cheaper by far than ordinary electroplating. For fuller details see directions which accompany each phial.

Price: Rs. 2 per phial; packing and postage extra.

Sole Agents in India:—THE PANJAB AGENCY Co.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED—

MANAGER, PUNJAB AGENCY Co., Lahore, Punjab.

NOTICES.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 30th instant, to MONDAY, 2nd April, 1888, both days inclusive, for the EASTER HOLIDAYS.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the "Home," on WEDNESDAY, the 4th April, 1888, at 5 p.m. Subscribers and all those interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

W. G. MAYHEW,
Honorary Secretary.

FOR SALE.

	Rs.
A BAY ARAB HORSE, 14-3 hands high, Six years old, Well bred. Certified to be sound by Messrs. Scott and Co. No Vice. Fast in saddle and harness, Can gallop. Would make splendid charger	850
LIGHT DOG-CART, by Lones, Vernon, and Holden (London), in good condition. 5 ft. wheels, Lancewood shafts with springs. Recently new	400
SET of HARNESS, by Dunnett and Company, Black with brass mountings. As good as new	100
ENGLISH SADDLE, BRIDLE, &c. All in good condition	50
The TURN-OUT complete	1,300

Address, "ALPHA," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent., for the year ending 31st December, 1887, WILL BE PAID to REGISTERED SHARE HOLDERS, on and after MONDAY, the 9th proxime, at the Offices, Albert Buildings.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Bombay, 24th March, 1888.

NOTICE.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the supply of 150 WAGGON COVERS will be received by the Agent and Chief Engineer, at Dharwar, up to 9th April, 1888.

Tenders to be submitted under sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for waggon covers," and to be accompanied by Rs. 100 as earnest money.

Particulars and specification of the paulins can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

WM. COEN,
Chief Storekeeper,
Southern Mahratta Railway.

Storekeeper's Office, Hubli, 27th March, 1888.

NOTICE.

B. N. RAILWAY.

WANTED, a HEAD DRAFTSMAN for the Office of the Agent and Chief Engineer, on a salary of Rs. 200.

Applicant must be experienced in drawing and in the management of a drawing Office.

Applications with testimonials to be addressed to

T. R. WYNNE,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Nagpur, 21th March, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE NEW CLUB, Simla, has now been registered as a LIMITED LIABILITY ASSOCIATION, the liability of members being limited to their Entrance Fee of Rs. 100.

The Club will OPEN on the 15th of March. Additional quarters for resident members are now being constructed, and will be ready shortly.

Gentlemen desirous of joining the Club or of securing quarters should apply to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
New Club, Limited, Simla.

Bentinck Castle, Simla, March 1, 1888.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS for the construction of a COTTON GODOWN at the Lakhmidas Khimji Spinning and Weaving Mills, at 2 o'clock on the 2nd April, 1888.

Plans and specifications shall be seen, and forms of tenders given at the office of the undersigned, Apollo Street, No. 27, during office hours on week days.

No Tender shall be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100.

The Agents do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

PRANLAL KAHANDAS JOSHIPARH, L.C.E.

Bombay, 29th March, 1888.

PUNCTUALITY IS THE SOUL OF BUSINESS.

THE punctual man gets on and climbs the ladder of life. The unpunctual, the irregular, the untrustworthy man sinks to the lowest level. To become a punctual man, you must carry a reliable time-keeper. Everybody cannot afford a Watch, and it is often those most anxious to get on who can afford it least. It is to supply this want that the Waterbury Watch has been invented and is manufactured. Its cost is only Rs. 8-8, and yet it has a perfect time-keeper, and as such has risen into the very highest repute in England and America. It is worn by all classes, up to the very highest. Princes, Generals, Scientists, Literarians, Civil Engineers, Electricians, all wear it. Among late purchasers we may mention—Prince Albert Victor of Wales (son of the Prince of Wales), Prince William of Prussia (who sent us an order for thirty-six "Waterburys," and wears one himself), Queen Olga of Greece, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Sultan of Morocco, George Augustus Sala, Edmund Yates (of *The World*), G. R. Sims, Professor Jamieson (of Glasgow University), Professor Edison (the World-known Electrician), etc., etc., and over 3,50,000 are being worn by the most enlightened Englishmen in the world.

The "Waterbury," although a low-priced Watch, is not a cheap Watch. It is one of the costliest in the world. Its price is Rs. 8-8, packed in a handsome satin-lined box; but the first "Waterbury" ever made was the product of ten years' keen study, and the experimental expenditure of many thousand of pounds, and every "Waterbury" now manufactured is the result of 500 separate operations, and the product of a factory containing costly and intricate automatic machinery to the value of THIRTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.

IS A

KEYLESS, DURABLE, RELIABLE, ACCURATE TIME-KEEPER.

Price, Rs. 8-8. Price, Rs. 8-8.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Repaired for one Rupee or less.

AT

ANY OF THE COMPANY'S DEPOTS.

HOW TO GET A WATERBURY.

It may be obtained from dealers in all parts of the country. From Soundy and Co., Ld., from the office of the Company, Medow Street, Bombay, or if order is sent by post to

WATERBURY, BOMBAY,
WATERBURY, CALCUTTA,
OR
WATERBURY, ALLAHABAD.

A perfect Watch timed to the minute and packed in Satin-lined box will be sent you by next mail by V. P. or Parcel post. Postage will be paid by the Company.

Insure your life by wearing a Waterbury.

The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of One Thousand Rupees.

Clubs—Ten persons joining together and ordering ten Watches can get a reduction of one Rupee per Watch.

Chains for the Waterbury in all patterns—
Equal in appearance to Silver ... Rs. 1 4 & Rs. 2
Ditto ditto to Gold ,, ,, 3 0

Head Office for India,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCH DEPOTS AT
104, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA
AND
JOHNSTONE GUNGE, ALLAHABAD.

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.

BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

An edition Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages large 8 vo. containing over 403 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Bolchows, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, Kaas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.

Price, Rs. 2, or if interleaved for MS. additions, Rs. 2-4. Postage, 2 annas extra.

Sold at the Bombay Tract and Book Society, COOPER, MADON & Co., Booksellers, and at the White House, Colaba Causeway.

TRUNKS, BAGS AND PORTMANTEAUS.

FROM THE BEST LONDON MANUFACTURERS.

THORPE AND CO.,

Best Japanned Overland Trunks, ironbound, copper-rivetted; a very durable article.

Inches	30	33	36
Rupees	30	33	36 each.

Best Dull Canvass, fitted with Tray; a superior article.

Inches	30	33	36
Rupees	35	39	41

The "service" or Trooper, extra wide and low to go under seat or berth, best quality.

Inches	30	33	36
Rupees	36	40	45

Ladies' Trunks best Dull Canvass, bound Leather with folding division, for Millinery, moveable Tray for Linen, dress compartment, Pocket for papers, patent brass lever lock.

Inches	33	36
Rupees	55	60

The Gladstone Bag, best black Ox-Hide with straps all round, the registered spring, double action locks, made specially for Travellers crossing the Continent, a most useful Bag, being light, capacious and very strong.

Inches	20	22	24	26
Rupees	30	33	36	40

The same Bag, made of Best Stained Brown Ox-Hide Lined Leather.

Inches	20	22	24	26
Rupees	33	36	40	45

Best Black Enamelled Brief Bags.

12-in.	13-in.	14-in.	15-in.
Rs. 12-8	Rs. 13-8	Rs. 14-8	Rs. 15-8

Courier or Money Bags, Tan Canvas.
Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 11-8.

Hand Bags, wide mouth, Brown or Best Black Cow Hide.

12-in.	13in.	14in.
Rs. 15-8	Rs. 16-8	Rs. 17-8

Soiled Linen Bags, White Canvas.

Small.	Large.
Rs. 5	Rs. 6

Tan Canvas Soiled Linen Bags.

Small.	Large.
Rs. 6-8	Rs. 7-8

Portable Travelling Baths, best Blocked Tin, fitted with wicker Basket, Lock, and Strap passing round.

Inches	24	27	30	33	36
Rupees	25	30	33	40	45

Air-tight Boxes, best blocked tin, invaluable to Ladies travelling during the rains, strongly finished, with brass bolts and lever locks.

Inches	27	28	32	34	36
Rupees	20	33	40	45	50

Air-tight Cases for Officer's Uniform or Dress Suits, best blocked tin.

Inches	24	26	28	30
Rupees	20	24	26	28

Air-tight Uniform Cases, will hold Sword, Helmet, Forage Cap, Uniform, etc., Rs. 35.

Best Blocked Tin Helmet Cases, Rs. 7-8.

Basil Leather, moveable fitting Hat cases, Rs. 10-8. Tan Canvas, Rs. 16-8.

Basil Leather, moveable fitting Hat Cases, for holding 2 Hats, Rs. 35.

Ladies' Bonnet Boxes, all sizes, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 10-8.

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INCREASE OF FUNDS.	1885.	1886.
Income	£1,479,516	£1,515,165
General Reserve and Fire Reassurance Funds	£1,859,000	£1,870,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,698,413	£3,807,579
Total Invested Funds	£7,072,146	£7,277,934

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The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 750,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INS

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Esplanade, B. V. R., 6 p.m.
Yacht Club Dance.
Sacred Concert, Byculla Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, 6-30 p.m.
Departure of Lord and Lady Reay for Mahableshwur, Victoria Terminus, 10-30 p.m.
Lecture, Bandora Literary and Social Club, 5-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 30th:—Busheer (s), from Marmagoa; Lancaster (s), Suez; Commelia (s), Busreh; Kirby Hall (s), Liverpool; Swordsman (s), Zanzibar; and Belgravia (s), Glasgow. On the 31st:—Clyde (s), from Shanghai; and Mirror (s), Aden. Yesterday:—Titania (s), from Hongkong; Java (s), Calcutta; and Hindoo (s), Cutch Mandvie.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 30th:—Haverton (s), for Antwerp; Pekin (s), Brindisi, Marseilles and London; Assam (s), Aden; Pachumba (s), Karachi; Talevera (ship), Calcutta; and R. A. Maria (brig), Quillon, &c. On the 31st:—H. M. S. Malabar, for Portsmouth; Busheer (s), Marmagoa, &c.; and Inchlonga (s), Vizagapatam. Yesterday:—Medusa (s), for Trieste, &c.; R. Rubattino (s), Naples and Genoa; and Glenmavis (s), Dunkirk.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Kirby Hall entered on Thursday and the s.s. Manitoba and Haverton left the dock on Friday; and the s.s. Belgravia and Tanjore entered on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Lancaster entered the dock on Friday and the s.s. Glenmavis left it on Saturday.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 10th March 1888 was 32,842 maunds, and in money Rs. 12,282.

LECTURE.—A lecture on "Novels" will be delivered this evening at the Bandora Literary and Social Club, at 5-15 p.m., by Mr. Philip R. Valladares.

REPORTED THEFT.—Damodhar Ruttonsey, a shopkeeper at Wittulwady, reported to the police on Friday, that during the previous night some person entered his shop and had stolen gold and silver ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 498.

DEATH FROM CHOLERA.—An inquest was held by the coroner at the Hindoo burial ground, at Haines Road, on Friday last, touching the death of Anajee Baloo, aged 50 years, a labourer employed at the G. I. P. Railway Victoria Terminus. Deceased on Wednesday evening on returning from his work suddenly took ill, and died at 4 p.m. on Thursday. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by cholera.

THE LATE CAPTAIN ALLAN RUSSELL.—At a recent committee meeting of the Harbour Mission it was proposed to place a coloured window at the east end of the Church of St. Nicholas, at a cost of £30, as a fitting memorial to the late honorary secretary, Captain A. Russell, Superintendent of the Prince's Dock, who took such interest in the general work of the Church and Institute, and was well known for his general philanthropy and good will. The call for subscriptions was promptly responded to, and Rs. 530 have been subscribed.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of B. V. R. Corps at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock:—

Overture.....Le Corcert a la Cour.....Auber.
Valse .....La Jeune Vienne .....Fahrbach, Jr.
Selection.....Die Fledermaus.....Strauss.
Mazurka.....Im Bluthenschmuck ... .
Cavatina.....Giovanna d'arco .....Verdi.
Galop .....Auf und Davon.....Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at the Baboola Tank Road touching the death of Bhow Mukajee, aged 40 years, a dhobie, who lived at Nowrojee Hill. The body of the deceased was found floating in the Baboola Tank on Friday evening last. Deceased, it appeared, was on the 18th inst. knocked down by a cow, when he was coming down a footpath on Nowrojee Hill. On Friday morning he left his house to go to the J. J. Hospital to have his wounds dressed as usual, and did not return. An open verdict was recorded.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE.—Joseph Weeks, a European, was charged by Inspector Hack, on Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, with stealing a silver watch and chain, valued at Rs. 22, from a Parsee liquor shopkeeper, in Hummum Street. On Friday evening, about 9 p.m., the accused, with another European, entered the liquor shop, and whilst there Weeks took the watch and chain which was hung on a nail and put it into his pocket. An assistant in the shop saw him do so and informed the complainant. A sepoy was called and Weeks being searched the watch was found on him. In defence the accused said that the proprietor of the shop, finding he had no money to pay for the liquor, had himself placed the watch and chain in his pocket during the disturbance. His Worship remarked that it was an exceedingly suspicious case, and that the defendant had narrowly escaped conviction. He discharged him with a warning to keep clear in future of such places.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF CURRENCY NOTES.—At the Fort Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. Hamilton, two Hindus, Vitoo Suddoo and Tukaram Ravjee, were charged by Superintendent Crummy with forging and uttering Government currency notes and with having several false notes in their possession. It appeared that the two prisoners went on Thursday evening to a house in Faneswady at which Tukaram ...ise had certain payments to make, and where he ... false Rs. 10 note to the occupier. This ...ing change, the note was handed to ... who went out for the purpose of get... After trying at several shops he took ...opkee per, who seeing the clumsy for... ...ant for a sepoy, in the meantime keep... ...in conversation till his arrival. The two ...erwards both searched and four other ... for Rs. 10, were found in their posses... ... to the charge Vitool stated the notes ...d to him by a Mahomedan, but though ...y had been given him, he failed to ...n. These facts of the case having ...uperintendent Crummy he applied for ...er to allow the Public Prosecutor to ...the case. This his Worship agreed to, ...s were remanded till Thursday next.

...HCOMING EVENTS.

...t Club Dance.
...k Holiday.
...parture of H. E. the Governor and ...ady Reay.
...ture at the Bandora Literary and ...ocial Club.
...hore Spring Races.
...ening of Sea Entrance, Victoria Dock.
...dian Manufacturing Co., 4 p.m.
...wn Council Meeting, 2-30 p.m.
...rporation Meeting, 4 p.m.
...cture, Free Church, Khetwadi, ...8-30 p.m.
...yal Alfred Sailors' Home, 5 p.m.
...ceroy arrives at Sutna.
...hore Spring Races.
...hownugger Cotton Manufacturing ...Co., 3 p.m.
...ceroy arrives at Lucknow and halts.
...parture of M. S. Clyde.
...hore Spring Races.
...cture, Free Church College, 8-30 p.m.
...dies' Dinner, Yacht Club.
...overnment of India Offices re-open ...at Simla.
...iceroy leaves Lucknow.
...hra Spring Races.
...wn Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
...iceroy arrives at Murree and halts ...for four days.
...hra Spring Races.
...parture of M. S. Rosetta.
...iceroy leaves Murree.
...wn Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
...parture of M. S. Ganges.
...iceroy arrives at Srinugger, halting ...for two-and-a-half days.
...arachi Spring Meeting.
...arachi Spring Meeting.
...iceroy returns to Srinugger.
...iceroy arrives at Rampore.
...ietta Spring Meeting.
...iceroy arrives at Simla.
...uetta Spring Meeting.
...oona Races.
...oona Races.
...oona Races.
...oona Races.
...oona Races.

THE FREE CHURCH COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.

DR. MACDONALD delivered a lecture on Wednesday evening, in connection with this Society, on "The Circulation of Blood with special reference to Respiration." Surgeon-Major Waters presided, and there was a very large attendance of students and reverend gentlemen.

Dr. Macdonald said that the subject he had chosen for that night's lecture was one which, if fully treated of, would require not one but many lectures. They must expect that the subject would be dealt with only in a general way. The result, however, would be that if the lecture was less scientific in its minuteness of detail than some might wish, it would on that account be of a more popular character, and therefore better suited to a general audience. The lecturer then went on to explain that matter was of two kinds—organic and inorganic. Inorganic matter, was, when compound, very stable, whilst the compounds of organic matter were very complex, and composed of many atoms. As an extreme example he instanced *protagon*, one of the constituents of the brain, which had the formula C160 H308 N5 PO35, or a total of 509 atoms! On account of their unstable character when organic matter was living chemical changes took place very readily. Again, living matter was always taking up oxygen, and forming carbonic acid gas. The consequence was, that on account of these changes, and the waste of living matter, it was necessary to obtain fresh material from without, and this material food, generally very different from that of the body it was to nourish, had to be changed and modified, or, as it was termed, *assimilated*. The result of this assimilation of new matter was *growth*. Inorganic matter had the power of increasing in bulk. For example, sand hills were heaped up by the action of the sea piling up the particles of sand. A crystalline substance also increased in bulk by the addition of new particles. This increase, however, was not true growth, but *accretion*, or the addition of particles outside of those already formed. True growth, however, was due to the power protoplasm a living matter had of taking the food, however different it might be from itself, and of making it into its own substance. Whilst living things had this power of nutrition, assimilation and growth, by which they were distinguished from lifeless things, these living things were themselves divided into two groups or kingdoms,—*animal* and *vegetable*, easily separable in the higher forms, but separable with great difficulty in the lowest forms. This might be represented by two circles touching at one point. The outermost part of the circles represented the highest forms of animals and plants, whilst the point at which the circles touched represented the lowest animals and plants, which had so much in common, so many points of contact, that it was no easy matter separating them from each other. The vegetable kingdom, or plants, had the power of taking its nourishment from inorganic matters—mineral salts, water, ammonia, and carbonic acid gas. There were a few exceptions to this rule, as for example, fungi, which grow and develop in organic decaying matter, and the few plants which might be called carnivorous plants, of which the sundew was the best known example. Plants generally absorb their nourishment dissolved in water, and this fluid form makes it easy for them to distribute the matters necessary for repair, development and growth. There was a distinct *circulation* in plants, whether these were cellular, or cellular and vascular. But the circulation was best seen in the higher plants, in which the upward and downward currents were easily traceable. Osmosis was the principal agency at work in the ascent of the crude sap, but capillarity in the case of the so-called vessels assisted, as well as a kind of suction, the result of evaporation in the cells and vessels high up, these structures taking moisture from surrounding parts and the demand ultimately reaching the root. There is also what has been termed *root pressure*. These and various subsidiary agencies combine to effect the ascent of the sap, and once it reaches the leaves it becomes elaborated and then the descent of the sap begins, by means of which the plant distributes to every part and tissue the materials required for nourishment and growth. In cellular plants the current is a slow one, moving from cell to cell. In the higher plants, the ordinary trees and shrubs the flow is more definite, the ascent taking place in the outermost or newest layers of wood, which explained why the outer part of the wood was called *sap-wood*, whilst the wood in the centre, which on account of the changes and deposits in the cells and vessels had became imperious to fluids, was dry and hard. The descending current takes place in the newest or innermost layer of the *bark*, from which it passed to the various tissues. The fact that the sap is elaborated in the leaves, and then descends by the bark, is the reason why the active properties of a plant are best sought for in, and nearly always confined to the leaves and specially the bark of plants. There is no real circulation comparable with that of animals, for there is no continuous series of tubes, or vessels, the sap passing slowly from one closed structure to another. Whilst there is an upward and downward flow which distributes nutritive materials to the parts and tissues of the plant, it is to animals that we must turn for a true circulation. Animals, instead of taking food into their systems dissolved in water, generally take it in a more or less solid form, and the materials, which differ so widely in appearance and structure from the tissues they are to nourish, have to undergo a special preparation in a special and highly elaborated system—the digestive system,—before it enters the current by which the new supplies are carried to every part of the body. This current is the circulation of the blood. The products of digestion either pass by absorption into part of the circulatory system, or they are gathered up by another system of absorbent vessels which simply empty themselves into the blood. This fluid is never stationary. To perform its proper functions of repair and growth, as well as in order to be purified, as we term it, by the respiratory process, or rather, in order that it may obtain and convey to every part of the body the oxygen constantly needed for cell activity, the blood must be kept in continual motion; and as, in the higher animals, this ceaseless motion of the blood takes place in distinct cavities and channels, from its definitely recurrent course it is termed the *circulation of the blood*. The lecturer then traced the development of the circulatory system through the animal kingdom, commencing with *protozoa*, in which the contractile vesicle, which can be seen, in these microscopic animals, to slowly but rhythmically contract and expand, is the first beginning of a heart, whether its function be respiratory or circulatory. The invertebrates, even the most highly organised of them, had but an imperfect circulation. It was only when the vertebrates were reached, that the circulation attained its perfection. The circulation in fishes, in which the two-chambered heart propelled the blood to the gills, or the breathing organs, differed from the other vertebrates in having a respiratory heart. Amphibians, of which the frog was the most familiar example, in early life had only a respiratory heart, with two chambers; but the adult had a three-chambered heart which propelled the blood to the lungs, which now took the place of the gills of the tadpole, and also to the body, so that it was both a respiratory and a systematic heart combined. The three-chambered heart of amphibians showed in the reptiles (snakes, crocodiles, &c.,) a tendency to a four-chambered heart, by means of a partition which incompletely divides the ventricle chamber into two. In the crocodiles this partition is complete, and they form a stepping stone to the birds and mamals, in which the heart is completely four-chambered. A model of a human heart was then exhibited and described with the separation into a right and left side, between which there was no direct communication. Each side had two chambers—an auricle, or receiving chamber, and a ventricle, or propelling or pumping chamber. The right ventricle was the one which pumped the impure blood to the lungs, where it was changed from the dark colour of venous blood to the bright scarlet of arterial blood. From the lungs it was carried to the left auricle, and then into the left ventricle, with its greatly thickened walls, by means of which the pure arterial blood was propelled through the arteries to the capillaries in every part of the body. The blood, although appearing to the naked eye to be homogeneous, was, by means of the microscope, easily shown to consist of a fluid in which were two kinds of particles—the red and the white corpuscles. The white corpuscles were colourless, protoplasmic bodies which exhibited amœboid movements. But it was the red corpuscles which were of great importance. The great reason was that it was these corpuscles which carried to the tissues the oxygen taken up by the blood in passing through the respiratory organs, whether these were gills, as in fishes, fitted for taking up oxygen dissolved in water, or lungs, fitted for taking oxygen from atmospheric air. When the blood, or the red corpuscles, passing through the capillaries all over the body, part with their oxygen, the tissue whilst seizing the oxygen also pass outwards to the fluid of the blood the carbonic acid gas which is the product of oxidation in the tissues. The blood, which, as it entered the capillaries, was of a bright scarlet colour, is of a dark or purplish colour when it leaves the capillaries, and this change in colour is caused by the loss of oxygen, rather than by the presence of the carbonic acid gas. Oxidation of the tissues was the great means of generating heat, and this heat maintained the temperature of the body, which was uniform on account of the rapidity with which the blood circulated. The heat generated was also regulated in a wonderful way by the evaporation, conduction, and radiation going on in the vessels in the skin. How necessary oxygen is to animals is shown by the rapidity with which a fish taken out of its watery medium dies if kept in air; but still more by taking a mammal, which is a warm-blooded animal, and requires more oxygen, out of its airy medium, and putting it into and under the surface of the water. In five minutes, more or less, life will be extinct. Huxley has given an illustration to show how essential blood is to the tissues. Suppose a limb were to have its vessels ligatured without interfering in any way except to prevent blood from entering the limb, a distinct train of phenomena will follow. The limb will become pale and cold, then its sensibility will be destroyed, and then all voluntary control over the limb will be lost. If the experiment were continued longer, it would at last stiffen, and sooner or later mortify and decompose. Should, however, the ligatures be removed before the death-stiffening takes place, the phenomena would disappear in the inverse order. First, the voluntary control over the limb will be regained, then sensibility will return, and, lastly, the pallour and coldness will disappear. If instead of allowing the animals' own blood to flow into the vessels, blood, (taken from another animal of the same kind) which has been whipped to remove the fibrin (and prevent coagulation) be injected, the result will be the same. If blood from which the *corpuscles* have been removed be injected, no such results follow. This is the principle on which transfusion of blood is now practised, by which life has been saved in recent years. The lecturer then referred to the balance which has to be maintained between the circulatory system and the respiratory system. In order to maintain the health of the body, two things were necessary—fresh air and exercise. The heart and the circulatory system, as well as the respiratory system, could be made to do their work better by means of regulated exercise. This it was necessary to urge upon students, who were too much disposed to stoop over books, and thus narrow the capacity of the lungs. Almost any kind of exercise, if not sudden and violent, was helpful. Students should remember the axiom of the healthy mind in the healthy body. Excessive and sustained study weakened the powers of the mind, and the time was well spent, morning or evening, which was given to healthful exercise. Exercise resulted in increased oxidation which required an increased supply of oxygen, and both heart and lungs were stimulated to increased effort. The effete or waste matters were got rid of, and the mind felt the stimulus that was thus given to the whole system. Work, whether brain work or physical labour, could be better done, and it was, therefore, a wise economy of time in students to use their clubs or dumb-bells to expand the chest, and to walk daily for exercise, if they did not care for the more active forms of exercise; and at the same time they should avoid the stooping and cramped positions too often used by students. They would be better men in every way. It was too late to enter on the subject of fresh air, but the need for it was too obvious to require him to dwell on it.

In conclusion, he would say to those who might for pastime or study turn to nature, with its endless variety and marvellous adaptations. Sometimes they might be told, or might read, that it was an old fashioned idea that *design* in nature was clear of evidence of a Divine Intelligence which had called into existence these wonderously formed living things. For his own part he felt sure that any one who studied natural objects, and failed to see in these creations evidences of the existence of an all wise beneficent Creator, was unable to see the beauty, as well as the adaptations of means to ends, which were displayed everywhere around them, and nowhere more clearly than in their own bodies.

A cordial vote of thanks was given to the lecturer and also to Dr. Waters.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Mr and Mrs Meredith, A V D, Mhow.
Major and Mrs Aked, Sealkote.
a Mr and Mrs S Cooper.
a Mr F Smyth, Kirkee.
a Mr Brouncker.
a Surgeon W H Bennett, M S, Burma.
a Captain W Fowler, Umballa.
a Mr R Howard.
a Mr D A Seligman, London.
a Mr D E Seligman, London.
a Dr and Mrs MacKoy, Leoni.
a Major and Mrs Middlemass.
a Colonel and Mrs Ward.
a Mr North.
a Lieut G W Filton, Manchester Regt, Agra.
a Dr H C Dent, M S, Pindi.
a Captain Schneider, Poona.
a Mrs Cule, P and O s s Massillia.
a Mrs M Ostermayor, P and O. s s Massillia.
a Mrs Becher, P and O s s Massillia.
a Lieut F Shakespear, P and O s s Massillia.
a Lieut G de H Smith, P and O s s Massillia.
a Dr J W Jerome, P and O s s Massillia.
a Colonel C Hennessy, C B, P and O s s Massilia.
a Mr Claus MacCoakey, P and O s s Massilia
a Mr J E Holme, P and O s s Massilia.
Mr and Mrs Dobbie, P and O s s Massillia.
a Lieut Trydell, P and O s s Massillia.
a Lieut Cummins, P and O s s Massillia.
a Capt Wood, Border Regt, P and O s s Massillia.
a Mr and Mrs A B MacDonnell, Secretary to Home Govt, P and O s s Massillia.
a General Lynch, C B, P and O s s Massillia.
a Captain Harford Flood, A D C, P and O s s Massillia.
a Dr W Center, P and O s s Massilia.
a Lieut J A Bell Smith, P and O s s Massillia.
a Lieut L Head, P and O s s Massillia.
a Lieut F A Winter, R N, P and O s s Massillia.
a Lieut John Bruce, R N, P and O s s Massillia.
a Lieut G C Fraser, R N, P and O s s Massillia.
Mr Wallis, P and O s s Massillia.
a Mr G W Lees, P and O s s Massillia.
a Mr Watt, P and O s s Massiliia.
a Mr J Short, Indore.
a Mrs Plumer, Matheran.
a Mr Leslie Saunders, Commissioners, Amerawati.
Mr H Starkey, London, Dy Surgeon-General Trimnell, Raipore.
a Major W James, Poona.
a Captain and Mrs Minchin
a Major and Mrs Caine.
Dr and Mrs Wilkie, Simla.
Captain Ivati, Meerut.
a Major and Mrs Kirby.
Major Pulley.
Mrs Gowan.
a Mr and Mrs Naish.
a F O's Reade, Calcutta.
a Captain Odell, Yoxford Lt Infy, Bangalore.
a Lieut R C Colsevill, 29th Regt M I, Rangoon.
a Mr Mrs Lewis, Jabulpur.
a Mr Wayland E Terry, Ahmedabad.
Mr W G Nicolson.
Mr Abel H Smith.
a Captain Sandwith, Rajkote.
a Lieut C G Henshaw, R H A, Meerut.
a Capt W G Botfield, R A, R Pindi.
a Lieut G B Hodson, Guides, Madras.
a Major and Mrs Stuart, Simla.
a Lieut Leishman, Border Regt, Sealkote.
a Lieut H B Watkis, 31st P L, Delhi.
a Capt I K E Johnston, R A, Sealkote.
a Captain Butler, 17th Lancers, Lucknow.
a Mr and Mrs J Wilken, R H A, Bangalore.
a Mr H Wooley, s s Akaba.
a Mr S Wooley, s s Akaba.
a Miss Wooley, s s Akaba.
a Miss K Wooley, s s Akaba.
Mr Ghose, s s Akaba.
Mr. Thompson, s s Akaba.
a Mr and Mrs Miles, s s Akaba.
Lieut S H B Hobbs, 14th B C, Sealkote.
Captain Cazalet, B S C.
a Colonel Macpherson, Jabalpore.
a Mr and Mrs Berry White, Assam.
Mr H Marriott, Cannanore.
a Mr C G Plumer, Chief Judge, Mysore.
a Mr T S Anderson, Calcutta.
a Mr D J Burbridge, Calcutta.
a Capt H H MacLeod Calcutta.
Capt P S Peyton, Poona.
Capt Leslie, Poona.
a Mr C L Maclean, Mysore.
General Leslie, Mysore.
a Major Wilson, Mian Meer.
Mr J Foster, Bombay.
Mr A Clarke, Bombay.
Mr M Schener, Bombay.
Mr Fernie, Bombay.
Mr A Conley, Bombay.
Mrs Warwick, Bombay.
Mr John M Heyn, Bombay.
Mr J Schweb, Bombay.
Mr J. Friedmann, Bombay.
Mr R Webb, Bombay.
a Mr H Madden, Madras.
Mr M Fleischer, Bombay.
Lieut A Selby, R E, Bombay.
Mr J L Greaves, Bombay.
Lieut E Ellis, England.
a Lieut E E Kauntze, England.
Mr R H Roe, England.
a Miss Steel, Calcutta.
Lieut Caulfield, R Pindi.
a Lieut P W Gallais, 8th Hussars, Meerut.
Capt J Howatt, England.
Capt J C Main, s s Akaba.
Capt J F Legget, s s Lancaster.
a Mr A E Herne.
a Miss Carpenter, Australia.
a Col Macnaughten.
Mr A Sheeran, C S, Rajpipla.
Mr S Turn Bull.
Mr J North, Poona.
Mr and Mrs Glanville, England.
Mr and Mrs Reid, England.
Mr J R Davis, England.
Mr H Kelso, Australia.
Mr A Pope, Australia.
Mr and Mrs Daleish.
Mr C Rock, Cawnpore.
Mrs Martin, Colombo.

Residents left during the week mark (a) thus.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 30th March 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·877
Temperature of the Air	81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·6
Dew Point	74·7
Relative humidity of Air	80
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 5 p.m.)	88·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·5
General Directions of Wind	SSW, WSW, E, W, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	185

* From midnight to midnight.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

CRICKET MATCH.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—A match was played between the Parsee Cricket team proceeding to England, and the combined team of the Royal Artillery and the 61st Regiment, on Thursday last, on the Gymkhana ground, which resulted in favour of the former by 134 runs. The attendance of visitors was very large. The Parsee captain, Mr. P. D. Kanga, having won the toss, sent the opposing team to field. Pavri and Kanga faced the bowling of Rourke and Williamson. Some very good cricket was displayed, and the pair made a capital stand for nearly 40 minutes, and it was not until the score had reached nearly half a century, that Williamson was relieved by Wiffin, who succeeded in taking Kanga's wicket. (1 for 46.) Dubash, the crack bat of the Parsees, filled the vacancy. Much was expected from him, but he unfortunately succumbed to the bowling of Wiffin, after contributing only 5. (2 for 58.) Gagrat, a young promising colt, now joined Pavri, who was up to this time playing in a very neat and correct style. Both the batsmen played very steadily for some time, Pavri showing careful defence, when Gagrat was driving and cutting the balls very freely. They carried the score up to 99, when Pavri was bowled by Rourke. (3 for 99.) Of the 44 which he contributed 8 strokes were driven over the boundary for 3 each, and there were 2 twos and 16 singles. Morenas, who handled his bat after a very long time, and who was rather out of form, soon joined Gagrat, but was soon caught by Lieutenant Locke. (4 for 104.) Jijibhoy became the partner of Gagrat, but their company lasted for a short time; for Gagrat was bowled out by Williamson with a beautiful straight one. (5 for 109.) He contributed 33 runs, having sent the ball five times to the boundary. Mehta, the "tower of Parsee strength," soon joined the company of Jijibhoy, and the pair refused to separate, though the scoring was very slow, both playing steadily and carefully for nearly three-quarters of an hour. They raised the score to 145, when the play was stopped for tiffin at a quarter past one. At half-past two the play was resumed, and when the score had reached 164, Jijibhoy was cleverly stumped by Pinnock. (6 for 164.) He scored 31 with a very steady defence. Bapas now joined Mehta, but the former was run out by Pinnock, after contributing only 8 to his credit. (7 for 178.) Harver soon took the vacant place of Bapas, when Mehta was well caught by Rourke at long field. (8 for 180.) He contributed 32 runs. Pundole took the place of Mehta, but was soon disposed of by Wiffin. (9 for 181.) Writer next joined the company of Harver, but he too did not remain long at the wickets. The innings closed for 202 runs. After an interval of 10 minutes, the English captain sent in Rourke and Pinnock to face the bowling of Kanga and Pavri. Rourke played in a steady and graceful fashion, but could not do much, and the first wicket fell for 7. Rourke, having once sent the ball to the boundary for 3, was very splendidly caught by Kanga at long-off. Yeoman next joined Pinnock, and after he had scored 9, was caught by Bapasola at the bowler's back. (2 for 16.) Bomb. Seeley next joined Pinnock. This pair playing steadily carried the score from 16 to 34, when Pinnock succumbed to the bowling of Pundole. (3 for 34.) He contributed 14, showing very correct and careful play. Lieutenant Vandeerzee took Pinnock's place. Much was expected from the captain of the English team, but he was not lucky; for as he drove Pundole's slow offbreak to cover point, he was very smartly caught by Kanga. (4 for 40.) Lieutenant Locke filled the vacant place, but he too speedily fell a victim to the same bowler. (5 for 40.) Lieutenant Venables now became the partner of Bomb. Seeley, but the latter was soon bowled out by Pavri with a beautiful "York." (6 for 43.) Williamson next joined Lieutenant Venables, but they were soon separated. Both of them were caught by Pundole. (8 for 43.) Green and Weymouth, the new pair, made a very good stand. Green, after contributing 8, was clean bowled by Pavri. (9 for 64.) Griffin became the partner of Greymouth, whose wickets were sent flying into the air by Pavri, 10 for 67. The not out Weymouth, playing very freely, contributed 10 runs.

Griffin's bowling was particularly good. He took 5 wickets for 28 runs. Rourke and Williamson also bowled well. The fielding of the English team was good, especially that of Pinnock behind the wickets, and that of Rourke all round. Pavri and Pundole's bowling proved disastrous, as they both bowled splendidly and with judgment, especially the latter's offbreak spread a bit of "funk" into the English team. The fielding of the Parsees was creditable, Kanga, Bapasola, and Gagrat deserving special mention. In batting, as was expected, the "Company of Messrs Mehta, Pavri, and Gagrat" scored the highest number of runs, *viz.*, 109.

The following is the score:—

PARSEE TEAM.

M. E. Pavri, b Rourke	44
P. D. Kanga, b Wiffin	18
D. F. Dubash, b Wiffin	5
B. D. Gagrat, b Williamson	33
J. Morenas, st Lt. Locke, b Williamson	0
J. Jijibhoy, st Lt. Pinnock, b Williamson	31
D. S. Mehta, c Rourke, b Wiffin	32
W. C. Bapasola, run out Pinnock, b Rourke	8
S. H. Harver, run out	4
D. C. Pundole, b Wiffin	2
D. W. Writer, b Wiffin	5
Extras	20
Total	202

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Overs.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
P. D. Kanga	5	7	1	0
M. E. Pavri	16	19	8	4
D. N. Writer	4	3	2	0
D. C. Pundole	8	21	1	6

ENGLISH TEAM.

Rourke, c Kanga, b Pavri	3
Yoman, c Bapasola, b Pundole	9
Pinnock, b Pundole	14
B. Seeley, b Pavri	4
Lt. Vanderzee, c Kanga, b Pundole	1
Lt. Locke, c Kanga, b Pundole	0
Lt. Venables, c Pundole, b Pundole	2
Williamson, c Pundole, b Pundole	1
Green, b Pavri	8
Weymouth, not out	10
Wiffin, b Pavri	2
Extras	14
Total	68

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Overs.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Rourke	31	56	5	2
Williamson	32	61	8	3
Wiffin	16	28	3	5
Weymouth	13	30	3	0
Lt. Vanderzee	4	10	2	0

A LEOPARD SHOT AT SERAMPORE.

At about 4-20 p.m., on the 27th ult., the Sub-Divisional Officer, Mr. Duke, received the news that a leopard had mauled a villager close to Serampore, and was then lurking in a betel-enclosure. Mr. Duke, Mr. Ryland, Bengal Police, and Mr. Baker, at once went out; and on arriving at a spot about a mile west of Serampore, and within two hundred yards of the Grand Trunk Road, they found a large crowd of persons collected about a betel-enclosure, which was on a piece of high ground almost surrounded by water, and in which, as had been reported, the leopard lay.

Four people had already been mauled in the frequent sallies which the leopard had made, and almost immediately after the arrival of Mr. Ryland and Mr. Baker, who had got ahead of Mr. Duke; in fact, while the villagers were being questioned, the leopard, intent on mischief, charged through the fencing straight towards the spot where Mr. Ryland stood. When about 10 yards distant, Mr. Ryland pulled the trigger of his gun (a smooth bore loaded with Mead shell cartridge); but the weapon missed fire, and the next instant the brute was upon him. Mr. Ryland fortunately succeeded in pushing back the leopard with his gun held in both hands (the animal closing his open jaws on the barrel), though not without receiving a clawing on the hand and arm in the effort. The leopard then retreated to the betel-shrubs, not for long, however, for in a short time he charged again, and in a cloud of dust, and, during the confusion which ensued, he upset successively a villager, a chupprassie, and Mr. Ryland, after that gentleman had broken his shoulder by a quick shot as he charged. Mr. Duke (who had by this time come up) and Mr. Baker also fired, Mr. Baker's shot taking effect on the back. Thus the creature received two wounds at short range and yet charged home, a fact which does him credit; but Mr. Ryland's luck did not even then desert him, for after rolling Mr. Ryland over and giving him a half-hearted bite in the shoulder the leopard again retreated to cover.

A few minutes before sunset the leopard was induced to charge again, but this time he was hit by all three gentlemen, and returned to shelter mortally wounded. Efforts to dislodge him now were unavailing, so some villagers courageously entered the enclosure to oust him. One of them found the creature sooner than he expected, and was engaged in a very lively scrimmage with the animal, when Mr. Ryland went up, and gave him the *coup-de-grace*, receiving at the same time a nasty pat on the head. Messrs. Duke and Baker could not be in at the death, as they had only brought two or three cartridges between them.

Thus ended an exciting and very unusual little episode, as happily, let us hope, for the leopard (for his troubles now are over) as it did for the seven individuals whom he had successively tackled, for they were none of them seriously injured. To Mr. Ryland we can only say it is not often that a leopard, like Shylock, exacts only his pound of flesh.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE POLICE AND THE MAGISTRACY.

THE *Indian Spectator* says:—There are some good people who cannot contain their joy at the High Court reversing the sentence of the Chief Presidency Magistrate against the police sepoy. If the policeman was really innocent in the eye of law, as it stands at present, we have no reason to be sorry for the judgment of the High Court. But to regard this judgment as a triumph over the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and to be jubilant over it in this spirit, is to show very little zeal for the interests of the public. These same worthies who are now in high glee are offended to see a Magistrate, having any genuine sympathy with the people, and refusing to look at every case from the standpoint of a police officer. The police is generally able to hold its own. For this among other reasons, men in power of a certain class with narrow sympathies are on its side. The poorer and the middle classes, over whom the police finds it easy to exercise a petty tyranny on divers occasions, have in consequence to suffer and complain in silence. It was not very long ago that the Chief Magistrate of Bombay, as a rule, leaned towards the police evidence. The police officers in return loved the Magistrate. But now there has come on the bench an officer without any respect for the policeman as policeman. Policemen are for the people, he believes, and not, as it was once practically considered, the people for policemen. These policemen are wroth, and with them those great once who, if it were no insult to them to say, never cared for the people. We can understand how merry they must be, when the judgment of the Police Magistrate with his plebeian sympathies has been reversed. Such reversals were generally unknown before.

THE PROPOSED TRANSFER OF SIND TO THE PUNJAB.

More than once has the proposal been revived, in recent years, to divorce Sind from Bombay and to annex it to the Punjab. And it is an open secret that the Government of the day view this proposal favourably. We should not be surprised if it has been formally accepted, though final orders do not seem to have been passed. Now for certain military purposes the new arrangement may possibly be required; we cannot, with advantage, discuss this aspect of it. Nor do we envy others their good fortune. For, after all, what is good for the empire is good for a portion of it. But after a careful consideration of the question, as a whole, we cannot help saying that whatever little benefit may accrue from this proposed arrangement will never compensate the very serious and permanent loss entailed both on Bombay and on Sind. This province has been to Bombay, in a sense, her recruiting ground for several branches of the service, civil and military; and from this official, as also from the popular standpoint, the separation now resolved upon will discolate the administrative machinery, and throw back and, for many years to come, hamper the progress of the Sindhis. In matters of education public works, especially irrigation, and commerce, Sind has gained immensely by her contact with Bombay. The province has had new influences and larger ideas constantly placed before her, borrowed by us from Western experience. All this will be practically lost to her in a great measure. To Bombay the loss will be by no means trifling. Besides what we have stated above, there is the question what are we to do with our officers in Sindh? They will hardly be willing to serve the Panjaub Government, and our own resources are too limited to allow of their immediate employment elsewhere, although Government could not starve them. And last, though not of least importance, is the question, how the Sindhis look at the arrangement proposed. Let us hope the authorities are not in a hurry about the disruption. Has the Government of Bombay been consulted?—*Indian Spectator.*

THE MUNICIPAL BILL.

Native Opinion says:—The Bombay Municipal bill has been passed into law, and credit is due to the Hon'ble Messrs. Telang and Matha for their stout battles on behalf of our municipality. It is said that a very short time before its passing, the question of the abolition of the Municipal Commissionership was raised. But since the bill has been made a law, we must wait for the next twenty years for a fresh modification of the same, and till then, if not further on, this fat berth must continue to be a monopoly of the Bombay Civil Service. When we cannot have full quorums of the Cor

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

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71-16—Mr. Potter of Texas—A. C. Gunter.
C. 30-9—Records, Geological Survey of India, Vol. 21, Pt. 1, 1888.
D. 32-10—Law Reports, Madras, Vol. 11, Pt. 3, 1888.

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THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

ORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the ombay Government, dated the 26th March nd 25th July, 1854, respectively

rice, Re.; postage, 1 Anna

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 31.

THE home markets were closed yesterday and to-day for the Easter holidays, and will not re-open till Tuesday. On Thursday, Consols were still quoted in London at 101¼, and Silver at 43d. per oz.; and in other financial quotations also there was no change. £200,000 more in Gold had been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany. The Bank of England weekly returns showed a decrease of £600,000 in Bullion, and of £1,500,000 in Notes and Gold; and the Reserve had fallen to 38 per cent. of the Liabilities, being a decline of 7 per cent. since the previous Wednesday. The Bank rate remained at 2 per cent; and in the open market the rates of this count were unaltered. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £50,000 to Bombay and £20,000 to Calcutta, all Silver.

In General Produce Linseed was quiet but steady, and Calcutta Seed was 3d. per quarter higher to arrive by either route. Rapeseed was quiet but unchanged. Wheat continued dull; but we notice no change in the quoted prices. The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom was 1,870,000 quarters, which is 210,000 quarters more than was upon the water a week ago.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm for the holidays. Thursday's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, of which 700 were Surats. Spot Mid-Uplands advanced 1-16d. say to 5⅝d. per lb.; but all other ready prices were unaltered. American Arrivals were 1-32d, higher in all positions.

The weekly statistics wired from Liverpool show, at 67,000 bales, a larger business for the five days, by 13,000 bales, than for the previous six; but the quantity taken by the trade and forwarded was exactly the same at 73,000 bales. The total Stock had decreased by 20,000 bales, and, as will be seen from the comparative statement given below, was some 91,000 bales less than it was at this time last year; though greater, by 155,000 bales, compared with the year before. The Stock of Surats had decreased by 4,000 bales, and stood on Thursday evening at 38,000 bales. The total visible supply had fallen off during the week by 80,000 bales; of East Indian Cotton there were 12,000 bales more in sight; and comparing the total figures of supply for the three years, we find that those for this season show a deficiency of 154,000 bales, and 194,000 as against 1887 and 1886, respectively. The price of Mid-Uplands in Liverpool is now 5-16d. per lb. lower than it was last year at this time, but 3-8d. per lb. higher than in the year before.

Some reaction from Wednesday's advance took place in New York on the following day, the spot price declining 1-16 to 9 15-16 cents, and July Futures receding 4 points to 10·04. The Receipts as the U. S. Ports were 6,000 bales, against 8,000 bales last year, and 5,000 bales in 1886. The week's total is 20,000 bales less than for the previous week, and shows a marked falling off compared with the corresponding week in the two preceding years, especially in 1886. The excess in Receipts at the Ports this year compared with last has now contracted to 7,000 bales; while, as against 1885-86, the increase stands at 234,000 bales.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Week's receipts	27,000	35,000	61,000
,, exports to U. K.	25,000	43,000	35,000
,, Continent	22,000	33,000	43,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,063,000	5,956,000	4,829,000
,, exports to U. K. ,, ,,	2,527,000	2,385,000	1,780,000
,, ,, Cont. ,, ,,	1,527,000	1,562,000	1,493,000
,, Stock in the Ports	697,000	535,000	857,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 30th ultimo affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Total supply of all kinds	2,890,000	2,844,040	2,888,750
,, Surats	423,000	456,930	388,880

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	868,000	959,110	712,920
,, London	23,000	14,000	22,000
American Afloat	90,000	171,000	126,000
East Indian ,,	63,000	89,000	83,000
	1,044,000	1,233,110	943,920
Price of Mid-Uplands	5⅛d.	5 11-16d.	5d.
,, Good Fair Dholleraḥ	4 1-16d.	4½d.	4d.
Difference	1 5-16d.	1 7-16d.	1d.

The Banks and some mercantile offices have been closed since Thursday for the holidays, and business has been more or less suspended. We hear, however, of a good deal doing in Cotton, and although the latest news from America has rather checked the strong upward movement which set in on Thursday, there has been an active demand for ready stuff, though principally from local buyers and mainly for Oomra descriptions, and previous prices have been steadily maintained. The principal sales reported comprise 1,000 bales each of Julgaum, at Rs. 199-204, and Dhulia, at Rs. 188-93; 500 bales of Khangaum, at Rs. 200-208; 300 Akola, at Rs. 195; 1,000 Pachora, at Rs. 194½; 500 Wudwan, at Rs. 191-4; 250 Mowa, at Rs. 210-13½; and 300 Bengals at Rs. 180-82 1-2. A few hundred bales of old Dharwar have also been taken at Rs. 190-90½. per candy.

In other produce there has been little doing. *Linseed* has been dull, and *Rapeseed* quiet at our last quotation's; *Wheat* is also dull, and rates may be quoted half-an-anna per cwt. lower all round, say:—

White Pessy (91 per cent.)	Rs.	4 4 6	per cwt.
Do. (85 ,,)	,,	4 3 6	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,,	4 2 6	,,
Red Delhi	,,	3 15 0	,,
Hard Yellow	,,	4 5 6	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,,	4 0 0	,,
Hard Red	,,	3 13 0	,,

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	820
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	802xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	740
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. H. Corporation	50,000	100	all	17½ do.	440
National Bank of India	27,500	$125		5 pct.	125
		250			
INSURANCE COMPANIES.					
Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1015
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 751	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,000
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£100
B. B. & C. I. R. guaranteed 5 per cent.	–	£100	–	–	£161½
MISCELLANEOUS					
Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200	200 / 150	10 / p.ct.	200 / 150
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	157
Bapty Co., Ld.	535		125	Rs. 14	50
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p.c	160
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	0
Bombay Saw Mills	500	1,000	1,000	..	160
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	...	95
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	3,025
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 338	755
Bombay Municipal Bonds		–	–	5 p.c.	104½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	530
Cooper, Madan & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	68
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee & Zemindary Assocation	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	9½
Kaiser-i-Hind Coal Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		9½
Karrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	250	250	...	190
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 20	361
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	115
Oriental Loan Associations	5,000	20	20	8 p. a.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 12	40
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	R 12	335
Shaw & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	115
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	85
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	6
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,280
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 15	197
Western India Flour Mills	800	125	125	nil	40
M. Medy & Co	1,000	200		9	100

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY, which cannot be delivered at MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY, by 9 p.m., on MONDAY, 2nd April, 1888, should be addressed to BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHWAR, until further Notice.

J. MONTEATH.

Private Secy. to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.
Malabar Point, 28th March 1888.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AT SEA.

DEATH.

BEALE—March 4, on board the S.S. Curlew, after an illness of nearly two years, Eliza Ann Beale, widow of the late James Ashton Beale, of Cuttack, aged 55 years.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CHOPE—March 30, at Malabar Hill, the wife of H. I. Chope, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

EDDIS—March 27, at Surat, of cholera, Kenneth Hubert Eddis, Lieut., 28th Pioneers, aged 23 years.
YOUNG—March 30, at Bombay, Augustus Robert, youngest son of the late Captain J. W. Young, C.B., late I. N. Superintendent, Marine, Bombay, aged 33 years and 7 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GOMPERTZ—March 23, at Coimbatore, the wife of H Gompertz, Esq., Dy Supdt. Rev Survey, of a daughter.
HARDING—March 18, at Chittagong, the wife of F H Harding, B C, S of a son.

DEATHS.

PALMER—March 25, at Midnapore, Owen Wynne Palmer, of Dublin, Ireland, aged 67 years.
ROSE—March 30, at Aurungabad (Deccan), Myrtle Millicent Irene, the beloved youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rose, (P. W. D.), aged 3 years, 11 months and 29 days. Deeply regretted.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1888.

GENERAL BOULANGER'S electoral address was in purpose and in effect a declaration of war against the French Ministry rather than the appeal of a candidate to the electors of the Nord for their votes. A pronouncement of the ex-War Minister impressing on the country the necessity of preparing for war and speaking of the impotence of the Parliament which is asserted to be alienated from the country, would scarcely have been made if it were not subservient to a settled design to precipitate events and change the Government. The electoral address was fulminated apparently on Thursday last, and the next day the Radicals in the Chamber suddenly brought forward a motion which was voted urgent, asking for the revision of the charter, which General Boulanger had made the chief plank in his platform. The Prime Minister objecting to the vote of urgency, was beaten, and has resigned, so that President Carnot finds himself without a Ministry in face of a formidable crisis. The fact that the Radicals were strong enough to vote urgency in spite of the resistance of the Ministry shows that General Boulanger's demand for a revision of the Constitution and a dissolution of the Chamber has the support of the strongest party in the Chamber itself. The nature of the revision asked for is not indicated, but it may be assumed that the Radicals would not trouble themselves about any proposal which did not include the abolition of the Senate, and the concentration of the Legislative power in one Chamber. How far a "strong Government," of which General Boulanger might conceivably form a part, could subsist while at the mercy of a Chamber which can vote urgency and dismiss a Ministry at a moment's notice, it is not easy to imagine. A few days since there were rumours of an intention to form a Ministry in which the General should be included as an element of strength. But General Boulanger's strength is that of the Army. In such a combination which will be the master—the Army or the Assembly?

THE Municipal Bill has doubled the cape of the third reading and may now be regarded as safe in port, all the well-intentioned efforts of the wreckers having failed to do more than render the voyage a little precarious. The danger was never very great, once those who were responsible for the safety of the Bill threw overboard the dead weight of plans elaborated in defiance of acquired experience. Substantially, the measure as it has left the hands of the Legislative Council is in accordance with the recommendations addressed to Government by the Bombay Corporation at the time Mr. Ollivant was engaged in drafting a new constitution, which would have completely changed the whole character of the Municipal institutions under which Bombay had acquired the right to the proud motto *urbs prima in Indis*. The conservative wisdom of the City Fathers was shown in the moderation of their demands for an increase in the strength of the elective element, guiding and influencing the legislative power, while they expressly deprecated the proposals which were submitted to them for interfering with the undivided responsibility of the head of the executive. They asked that the members of the Corporation should be increased in number from 64 to 72, so that the proportion of one member to every ten thousand of the population of the city might be preserved, and that the proportion of members elected by the ratepayers might be increased, while preserving the balance of interests which had hitherto been with good reason maintained by leaving to the Justices of the Peace the election of the same number as hitherto. It was not proposed to put an end to the system under which the Government nominated a certain number of citizens to seats on the Corporation, but it was suggested that certain seats which the Government usually assigned to representative men should be assigned to bodies which would themselves choose those who should represent them in the Municipality. As a further protection to minorities the Corporation recommended that the cumulative system which had been so successfully utilised in England to secure the numerally weaker sects a due proportion of representation on the School Boards should be introduced in Bombay.

This reasonable programme of reform was accompanied by a recommendation which had special reference to the proposal of the Municipal Commissioner that the functions of that official should be shared by Standing Committees of the Corporation which should transact administrative work in co-operation with the Commissioner, who should be *ex-officio* Chairman. The Corporation held that the success of the innovation would depend on conditions which did not exist; that it would be impossible to find on the Corporation a sufficient number of men of business with leisure to devote to executive duties. It was felt that the result must infallibly be delay and disappointment, and that, from the necessities of the case, the routine work would have to be done as heretofore by the one full-time official, whose responsibility would be shared by colleagues who could not share anything else—neither the work nor the emolument. This prosaic but very sensible view of the matter was summed up in the laconic sentence—"The Corporation recommend that the office of the Municipal Commissioner shall remain as at present."

The Government at first disregarded the recommendation of the Corporation and inserted in the original draft of the Bill provisions for establishing Standing Committees with executive functions, to be carried out under the chairmanship of the Municipal Commissioner. The Corporation, however, had no illusion on that point, and unanimously, and with an expressive curtness, referred the Government to its recommendation that no change of that kind should be made. The Standing Committees have disappeared from the Bill and their place is taken by a new Standing Committee, which is the old Town Council. Why the Government, which has shown its conciliatory spirit in bowing to the general desire to retain the term "Corporation" with which the city is familiar, should have persisted in imposing the new fangled and uncouth designation of Standing Committee on the equally familiar Town Council it is not easy to say. A story is told by Mathew Arnold to illustrate the talent of organization which it is the fashion of people of culture to attribute to the citizens of the Great Republic. "Wherever," so it runs, "there are three Americans gathered together one of them is appointed Secretary and one Treasurer; the third is appointed a Standing Committee to watch the other two." Obviously the chief function of the Municipal Standing Committee will be to watch "the other two"—keeping one eye on the Corporation and two on the Municipal Commissioner. A philosophical reason for the change of name was ingeniously put forward, to wit, that it would deprive the Council of any semblance of a right inherent to it, and apart from those powers delegated to it by the Corporation. But seeing that whether the Town Council be called a Standing Committee or be known by its present designation, it springs from the Corporation of which it is the Cabinet, and that it can only exercise its functions as they are defined for it in the Municipal Act which it cannot override or alter, how can the change of name increase or diminish its rights or the semblance of them?

The legitimate desire to enlarge the basis of the Corporation and to give a larger infusion of the elective element while retaining the machinery intended to safeguard the rights of minorities has been respected by the Government. The name of the old Corporation has been preserved, the Municipal Commissionership is practically to be "continued as it is at present." Such changes as have been effected are undoubtedly in the direction of placing the control of Municipal affairs more completely in the hands of the Corporation and its Standing Committee. The Town Council changes its name, but acquires the right of electing its own chairman, and as the Standing Committee will in the words of H. E. the Governor "bring the controlling power of the Corporation to bear more directly on the executive without preventing or unduly hampering energetic action." The Committee, as his Excellency further pointed out, will also intervene as the delegate of the Corporation between the Commissioner and the public in the many matters of executive detail in which private interests are likely to be particularly affected. The new Municipal Bill as it now stands perpetuates the existing Municipal constitution while improving and extending it so as to establish on a broader basis the governing and legislative power of the Corporation. Having arrived at this satisfactory result it is not necessary to look back upon the misconceptions and misunderstandings which marked the course of the measure in its earlier stages. These may now be dismissed in the general chorus of approval with which the Bill passed the third reading. The prescience and good sense of the writer who wrote, and of the editor who inserted on the very day the Bill was finally passed, a long appeal to Lord Reay to withdraw the measure on the ground that it was "a niggardly Bill, the offspring of bureaucratic officialism" with which liberal and far seeing statesmanship could have nothing to do, were thrown away upon the President of the Council. The members of that body quite concur with his Excellency in the opinion that the Bill is one which can stand the criticism of Professor Gneist, the greatest living authority on local self-government. The Council has acquitted itself well in dealing with so complicated and so comprehensive a measure. The Hon'ble Forbes Adam, though he expressed misgivings which probably would have disturbed him as little as they did the Hon'ble K. T. Telang and the Hon'ble P. M. Mehta if he had their practical acquaintance with the working of the Municipal machinery, was far from echoing the simple-minded prayer that the Bill should be withdrawn in order that it might be reconstructed from top to bottom. Mr. K. T. Telang, who has a personal experience of the management of Municipal affairs, accepted the Bill as for the present a sufficient measure of advance in local self-government. Nearly every one of the sections to which he had offered objection had been amended in the direction he desired. He emphatically repudiated any desire to see the Corporation occupy itself with purely executive matters, and we are glad to find that he is still—as we were from the first—convinced of the impossibility of getting executive work done by Standing Committees of the kind proposed. He repudiated the idea of going back to that idea in any form whatever. His colleague on the Council, who has been a very energetic and efficient chairman of the Corporation was, he said, as anxious as myself that there should not be any interference with the executive control, except that it should be subject to the Municipal authority, and that is substantially provided for in the present Bill. It is as well to note what is the opinion entertained by those who have the best means of understanding the Bill how far the measure harmonises with the wishes and the needs of the Corporation. Mr. P. M. Mehta told the Council that he regarded "the Bill as being substantially in conformation with the views and opinions of the Corporation as representing the city contained in the various representations sent by them to Government since 1883." Mr. West, who is quite prepared to make a further step in advance as soon as opinion is united as to its advisability, considers that the Bill as it now stands will satisfy the reasonable and fair aspirations of the citizens of Bombay. If that be the case—as we believe it to be—what is to be said for the allegation that the Bill is an utterly worthless measure which ought to be withdrawn? We have no desire to slay the slain, but it may be as well to quote with complete approval Mr. West's energetic declaration that he should have held in horror a Bill which delegated everything to Standing Committees. Lord Reay's speech in closing the discussion of the Bill was an exposition of the principles underlying the measure, and he pointed out, what has been too frequently overlooked, that the local administration of Bombay has hitherto been conducted in a way which has excited the admiration of impartial and expert critics—who judge by results.

THE Health Officer, Dr. Weir, has ingeniously devised a means of utilising the exhaustless energies of human cupidity for the attainment of a degree of statistical accuracy hitherto regarded as hopeless. The estimated proportion of births to deaths has never been found to tally with the actual returns. When people die the fact cannot be ignored; they must either be buried, burnt, or taken to the Towers of Silence. In each case there is a record of the disposal of the body. It is not so in the case of births. Karkoons are employed at eleven rupees a month to find out when births occur and to acquaint the registrars with the fact. Whether they be assiduous and conscientious in their inquisition or not, they get their eleven rupees. By saving themselves a little trouble, the record of births may suffer. But that is nothing to them, as the Health Officer has suggested that the karkoons should be paid by the number of births recorded, each new-born infant bringing in three annas to the karkoon. Dividing the number of births that ought to be by the number of karkoons the resultant will give a possible fifteen rupees a month to each karkoon. An objection was raised to the scheme that there would be a distinct inducement to the karkoons to register twins and triplets where none existed and commit other errors of the imagination. But Dr. Weir pointed out to the Municipal Commissioner and the Town Council that every child born in Bombay must be vaccinated, so that there is an immediate and self-acting check upon the returns of the births. The Town Council, on the proposal of Dr. Waters, has agreed to try the interesting experiment of giving the karkoons a money interest in the number of children born. The effect of this premium—the first of which was earned yesterday—on the increase of the population will be looked forward to with interest.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor and Lady Reay leave Bombay from the Victoria Terminus for Poona this evening on their way to Mahableshwar.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine presides at the second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences on the 10th instant.

NAZIR MUHAMMAD SARWAR KHAN, who was Governor of Herat, while the Boundary Commission was on the frontier, is reported to have recently died at Kabul.

THE escort of the Afghan Boundary Commission were at Farrah on the 12th instant. All well.

SARDAR AYUB KHAN and Hashim Khan reached Bagdad on the 25th instant. Capt. Evans Gordon has been appointed Political Officer in charge of the Sardar and his parties.

BY inadvertence the names of Mr. Tribhuvandas Mangaldas and Mr. Tribhuvandas Vurjivandas were included in the list of those whose names have from various causes been omitted from this year's list of Justices of the Peace. As a matter

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

GENERAL BOULANGER'S MANIFESTO.

PARIS, MARCH 29.

General Boulanger's electoral address maintains the necessity for preparing for war, and alludes to the impotence of a Parliament which is actually alienated from the country, and he demands the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, accompanied by a revision of the Charter.

DEFEAT OF THE MINISTRY.

MARCH 30.

The Chamber having voted urgency to a motion suddenly brought forward by the Radicals demanding the revision of the Charter, M. Tirard objected to the proceeding and resigned.

It is probable that M. Floquet will be summoned to take M. Tirard's place.

ATTEMPTS TO FORM A CABINET.

MARCH 31.

The Bonapartists, the Royalists and the Radicals have coalesced and have declared themselves in opposition to M. Tirard.

The newspapers here regard the existing Ministerial crisis as formidable, and probably a protracted one for solution.

M. Floquet is endeavouring to form a Cabinet.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

ROME, MARCH 29.

All is quiet at Saati. It is rumoured here that Abyssinia has made proposals for peace to Italy.

LATER.

The rumour that Abyssinia had offered peace has been confirmed, and Italy has replied that she is prepared to accept the proposals made by the Negus, provided they contain nothing incompatible with her interests.

MARCH 30.

It is said that the overtures for peace made by the Negus are prompted by a scarcity of provisions and the impregnability of the Italian positions.

MARCH 31.

The Italian conditions for peace offered to the Negus are that Italy should have the right of special trade privileges in Abyssinia, the retention of the present positions held by the Italian troops, and the occupation of other points during the hot season.

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK.

BERLIN, MARCH 29.

The Emperor Frederick was driven out this afternoon.

MARCH 30.

The Emperor drove through Berlin this afternoon in an open carriage greatly to the delight of the people, who were most enthusiastic.

THE PRUSSIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS.

MARCH 31.

The Emperor Frederick has amnestied the Prussian political offenders.

BULGARIA AND TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 30.

A cordon of Turkish troops having been posted all along the Bulgarian Frontier, Bulgaria has called on the Porte for an explanation.

THE MANITOBA RAILWAY.

TORONTO, MARCH 29.

The Railway difficulty between the Dominion of Canada and Manitoba has been settled.

BANK DIVIDENDS.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China has declared a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, adding £45,000 to the Reserve, and leaving £5,100 to be carried forward.

The National Bank of India has declared a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, adding £15,000 to the Reserve leaving £4,900 to be carried forward.

H. M. TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

ISMAILIA, MARCH 29.

H. M. Troopship Crocodile has passed the Canal homeward bound from Bombay.

THE VICEREGAL PARTY ON ITS WAY TO THE HILLS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 1.

The Viceregal party passed through Allahabad on Saturday *en route* to Rewah.

Sir Mackenzie Wallace was seized with cholera on the journey and remains here for treatment. He is progressing very favourably in the Civil Hospital.

NEWS FROM SIKKIM.

Four hundred Thibetans are collected fourteen miles from Lingtu and a thousand more have left Chambi to join them.

A FISHERIES BILL FOR MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 31.

Mr. H. S. Thomas, first member of the Board of Revenue, has been placed on special duty to draw up a Fisheries Bill for this presidency.

COLONEL TILLARD, R.A.

Colonel Tillard, Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, takes sick leave to Europe. Colonel Rawlins will act for him.

THE ARTS EXAMINATION.

The Senate has adopted the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to hold examinations in the Arts course in March, April, and May, instead of November, December, and January.

THE MADRAS RACES.

The Calcutta stewards have replied to the Madras stewards declining to alter the arrangements of the Calcutta meetings in order to suit the Madras meeting. The Madras stewards will probably arrange for a Galloway race, which, it is thought, will bring a large contingent from Bombay, Poona and Hyderabad.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 1.

Mr. K. M. Chatterjee, Indian law reporter, has taken one month's leave. Mr. C. Paniotty officiates for him.

During the absence of the Governor-General from Calcutta the Honorary Assistant Secretary to Government in the Military Department has charge of the Home Department in Calcutta.

Mr. A. Cowie, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in Bengal, is granted three months' leave.

Mr. A. Phillips, of the Standing Council, is granted one year's furlough. Mr. L. Pugh officiates for him.

The services of the Honorable Major Talbott Superintendent of the Survey Department, now employed in Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

After Mr. Durand has joined the Foreign Department, Mr. Cunningham reverts to his substantial appointment of Under-Secretary, and Mr. Crawford as junior Under-Secretary.

Sir Lepel Griffin has obtained furlough for one year.

The Governor-General has received with satisfaction the information that the Thakur of Tharud intends abolishing the transit duties in his State.

SAVINGS' BANKS IN INDIA.

A Government Resolution regarding the Savings' Banks says that on the 31st March there were 623 Government Savings' Banks in India, which contained 289,445 accounts. They received from Government Rs. 19,67,668 as interest and possessed balances aggregating Rs. 79,86,983. In addition to these balances depositors hold Government promissory notes in the custody of the Comptroller, Savings' Banks, for Rs. 3,99,100, and in that of the Accountant-General of Bombay for Rs. 18,300.

THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS.

A Government Resolution has been passed on the working of the Calcutta and the Bombay Mints. The net imports of gold into India in 1886-87 amounted to Rs. 2,17,70,652 against Rs. 2,76,29,347 in the previous year. No gold was coined in either mint. In Calcutta the gold was valued at Rs. 92,686, consisting entirely of bazaar bar gold. In the Bombay Mint the stock of gold at the beginning of last year represented a value of Rs. 4,602. No gold was tendered for coinage by the public. The net imports of silver into India and coinage in both mints from 1872-73 to 1886-87 were a total of 9,230 lakhs in imports and 9,102 lakhs in coinage. The amount of defaced and uncurrent coin remitted to the Calcutta Mint for recoinage was Rs. 11,37,424. In Bombay Mint the amount of uncurrent coin received for recoinage was three and a quarter lakhs. The loss on recoinage operations amounted to Rs. 13,125 in Calcutta, and Rs. 3,081 in Bombay. Last year the silver tendered in the Calcutta Mint for recoinage through the Currency Department was valued at Rs.1,59,82,723,and in the Bombay Mint Rs. 3,46,18,702, of which Rs.51,31,296 were returned to Calcutta for coinage. The coinage copper amounted to Rs. 11,71,289 in 1886-87. The gain of copper coinage in both mints last year was Rs. 7,67,040. The operative losses in Calcutta and Bombay during the year were Rs. 23,849 and Rs. 21,447. The total revenue from both mints during the last five years is less than the total expenditure during that period by Rs. 26,41,499. This gives an average annual loss at Calcutta of five lakhs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, MARCH 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sutlej, with outward Indian mails of 23rd inst., left here for Bombay at noon to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, MARCH 29.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dorunda, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, MARCH 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Kashgar (extra) arrived from Bombay at 9 a.m. to-day.

The Italian steamer Stura, which left Bombay on the 10th inst, arrived here this morning.

MADRAS, APRIL 1.

I. M. steamer Tenasserim left for Rangoon at 8-15 a.m.

LONDON, MARCH 29

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 1-16

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols for account	101⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68½
4½ per cent. do.	73½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107
Bar Silver	43

The sum of about £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total bullion, £22,900,000 ; Dec., £500,000 ; public deposits, £14,000,000 ; Dec., £600,000 ; other deposits, £26,000,000 ; Inc., £3,800,000 ; other securities, £25,300,000 ; Inc., £3,900,000 ; notes and gold, £15,100,000 ; Dec., £1,590,090. The Bank's Reserve is 38 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(APRIL 1.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA. *Via* Penang perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect, Teheran route interrupted beyond Emden.

THE Victorian Royal Society has passed a resolution advising the Australian Government to refuse permission to introduce any form of disease to check the rabbit-plague.

THE following are accurate details of the fatal accident which occurred on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway between Darekassa and Salekassa stations early on the morning of the 25th ult.:—There was, it seems, no collision between goods trains. The facts are these : Between the above stations there is a steep incline, and it is usual to have a pilot engine in the rear of trains. It appears that the train was travelling at a high speed and the brakesman of the front brake-van applied his brake, intending to check the speed. The guard in the rear, probably thinking something was amiss, applied his brake, and the driver of the leading engine appears to have brought his steam-brake to bear. This caused the front brake to heave upward. The brakesman was killed outright, being mutilated beyond recognition. Two men who were in the brake with him are reported to have escaped uninjured. There were altogether 31 wagons derailed, including a wagon that rolled down the side after leaving the rails.

AT the Government Cinchona Plantation at Darjiling, the work of substituting yellow and hybrid trees for red bark trees is being steadily carried out. The reason for the change is that the bark of the first named two trees yields quinine, which is the most valuable of the cinchona alkaloids used for fever. Financially, the plantation was not as profitable as it has been in other years, although the balance to credit on the year's operations was Rs. 18,500. The cause of the difference was the unusual exports of bark from Ceylon, which were due to a special cause, and may not occur again to interfere with the Indian industry. On the other hand, the year's crop, amounting to 225,631 lbs., was collected at less than half of the cost of the bark produced in the Nilgiri plantation of the Madras Government. The year 1886-87 was memorable for the number of landslips in Darjiling, by which no fewer than 300,000 cinchona trees were hopelessly destroyed. That catastrophe followed on the loss of 20,000 promising trees through a hailstorm of unusual violence.

THERE has been more fighting on the Gilgit border between the tribesmen of Hunza and Nagar and the Kashmir troops. It will be remembered that about a couple of months ago the former made a raid into Kashmir ground and surprised a couple of petty forts or posts called Chaprot and Chilput. The Kashmir Durbar was said to be collecting a force to retake these places, which have often changed hands under similar circumstances before, and no more was heard about it. It seems, however, that the tribesmen must have made further progress, for the last news is of a sortie made on the 17th instant by the garrison of Noomal, which would imply that these troops had met with some previous reverse. On this occasion, however, they gained a decided success, driving back the besiegers with heavy loss and compelling them to retreat. The Kashmiris themselves are reported to have lost a Colonel and ten men killed and twenty-three wounded, so that the loss of the men of Hunza and Nagar must have been something considerable, and it may induce them to desist for some time to come.

IT is said that the Queen has made sufficient progress in Hindustani to hold "short conversations" with Mahomed Baksh and Abdul Karim, who, with the Imperial crown and cipher emblazoned on their Indian *chapkans*, stand behind the Royal chair.

THE Government of India have finally sanctioned the formation of the Reserve Battalion under the title of the "Presidency Volunteer Reserve Battalion," the command of which is to be given to Major R. C. Sterndale, Cantonment Magistrate of Dum-Dum. The battalion will be under the administrative control of the Officer Commanding the Presidency Volunteers, and will be for the present under the orders of the Supreme Government, but the question whether the Presidency Volunteers and the Reserve should not be placed under the orders of the Government of Bengal is still being considered.

WHEN the celebration of her Majesty's Jubilee was ordered last year, it was not anticipated that one of the results would be a deficiency of Rs. 28,000 in the outturn of the press in the Presidency Jail; simultaneously with an increase Rs. 1,500 in the expenditure. But such was the case, in consequence of the release of a number of trained convicts. That act of clemency caused serious inconvenience to the Prison Press, as it was difficult suddenly to replace the services of so many good workmen. To prevent a block in the work printers were hired at considerable cost, but they would not submit continuously to the restrains of prison life, and comparatively small results were obtained from their employment.

A VISION of old Calcutta is conjured up by the retirement of Mr. Robert Turnbull, which took place the other day, and by which the Municipality has lost its oldest officer and the city one of its most honoured servants. For upwards of thirty years Mr. Turnbull discharged faithfully and well the duties of Secretary. Courteous and kindly in manner, and showing great tact and a capacity for good work, he has not only done his work well, the *Englishman* remarks, but has, in the course of his labours, obtained the esteem and approbation of both the European and Native community. Though for so long a time connected with the Municipality, Mr. Turnbull was 17 years in the country before joining his present appointment. He came to India a young man, in 1840, went into indigo, and managed several zemindaries successfully, but being offered an appointment in the Simla Bank, which was more congenial to his tastes, he left indigo for banking. He was soon transferred to the London and Eastern Bank, in which he continued until it failed in May, 1857. Two months later he joined the Municipality, which at that time consisted of three Commissioners only. Mr. Wauchope, the Commissioner of Police, was President, Colonel Sir Henry Thuillier was a Commissioner, and Baron Dowleans was the working Commissioner, attending office every day to transact business. The meeting of the three used to be held weekly. Mr. Turnbull, who at that time performed the functions of Sanitary Inspector, and Superintendent of Conservancy and Roads, as well as Secretary, and who regularly went out morning and evening through the town on tours of inspection, making careful notes of defects and deficiences, used to submit these notes to the Commissioners at the weekly meetings as a part of the regular business.

THE vacant Law Reportership in the Calcutta High Court has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Paniotty, Barrister-at-Law.

Two disastrous fires have occurred in Melbourne. Sargood's warehouse has been seriously damaged, and stock to the value of £40,000 destroyed ; and Moore's timber mills have been totally destroyed with an estimated loss of £30,000.

THE Misses Oxley, Lady Superintendent, and White Beresford, and Muller, Lady Nurses, have arrived from England for duty in the military hospitals at Bangalore. Dr. Benson, the Durbar physician, has succeeded in getting six girls from the Wesleyan Mission Orphan Asylum to be trained as nurses in connexion with Lady Dufferin's Fund.

MR. LITTLE has been received with demonstrations of joy at Ichong, on arriving with his pioneer steamer for the navigation of the Upper Yangtse. A proclamation had been issued, ordering the people to abstain from molesting him, and telling them that the new enterprise would greatly benefit trade. Mr. Little, however, has not yet received permission through the British Embassy to proceed to Chongkin, and does not intend to go further until the autumn.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT WHYTE, 9th Bombay Infantry, has been transferred as Officiating Wing Officer, 4th Sikhs.

LIEUTENANT BATTEN, 1st Madras Infantry, has been transferred to the 5th Punjab Infantry in a similar capacity.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LUSHINGTON, 8th Hussars, will be placed on retired pay on completing four years' service as a Lieutenant-Colonel on the 1st April, 1888.

SURGEON GARDNER, Medical Staff, has been appointed to the medical charge of the Station Hospital Cherat, for the season 1888.

SURGEON P. JOHNSTONE, Medical Staff, has been appointed to the medical charge of the Station Hospital, Topa, Murree Hills, instead of Surgeon-Major Cogan, whose appointment is cancelled.

THE following postings have been ordered :—To 1st Battalions.—Captain and Adjutant Inglis, Wiltshire Regiment ; Lieutenant Pritchard, Kings Own Scottish Borderers ; Captain O'Hara, East Surrey Regiment ; Captain James, Royal Lancaster Regiment. To 2nd Battalions.—Captain Burke, Royal Lancaster Regiment and Major Nesbitt, West Riding Regiment.

LIEUTENANT ROOME, Royal Scots Fusiliers, has been appointed to the 6th Bombay Cavalry as a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.

COLONEL THE HON'BLE E. B. DE MONTMORENCY, R. H. A., will be placed on the unemployed full pay list, on completion of five years' service as Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, on the 30th March, 1888, and has received orders to proceed Home on or after that date.

SURGEON IRVINE is appointed to the officiating medical charge of the 1st Battalion 2nd Goorkhas, *vice* Macdonald, on leave.

As a special case, the tenure of appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel D. L. S. McLeod as Deputy Quartermaster-General, Madras Army, has been extended to the 28th November next.

THE Government of India have approved of the abolition of the Military Prison at Jhansi.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL M. W. WILLOUGHBY, C. S. I.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL M. W. WILLOUGHBY, C.S.I. for seven years Secretary to Government in the Military, Marine, and Ecclesiastical Departments, who retired from the service a short time ago, left Bombay yesterday by the Italian mail steamer Raffaele Rubattino to enjoy at home the rest to which a long and faithful service entitles him. He entered the Bombay Army on the 9th June, 1849, and after a service extending over thirty-eight years, and on attaining Colonel's allowances in June last year, he vacated the office of Secretary to Government. On joining the Army, Brigadier-General Willoughby did regimental duty with the 22nd and the 4th Bombay Native Infantry for five years ; and was in May, 1854, transferred to the Commissariat Department at Bombay. He was connected with that Department for a period of twenty-six years, rising through the several grades until in 1879 he was nominated to the highest post, that of Commissary-General. During this long period his genial good nature and unfailing urbanity made him a favorite with all classes of people, especially his subordinates, to all of whom he was just and generous. He took part in the Persian Expedition of 1856-57, and was present at the landing at Hallilah Bay, surrender of Bushire, and bombardment and capture of the Forts of Mohumrah ; and was mentioned in the despatches, and obtained a medal and clasp. He also served in the Abyssinian Expedition of 1867-68 ; was mentioned in the despatches, and obtained a medal. Though Brigadier-General Willoughby was not actively engaged in the campaigns of 1878, 1879, and 1880 in Afghanistan, very onerous and responsible duties had to be performed by him, first, as Deupty Commissary-General, and then as Acting Commissary-General. His services in both those capacities were brought to the notice of, and handsomely acknowledged by the Government of India. In May, 1880, Brigadier-General Willoughby entered the Secretariat as Acting Secretary to Government in the Military, Marine, and Ecclesiastical Departments, in which office he was confirmed in February of the following year. He went on general and privilege leave from October, 1882, to February, 1883, and afterwards took a furlough to Europe from September, 1883, to February, 1885. In the latter month, on his return to this country, he resumed charge as Secretary to Government. From May, 1880, to June, 1887, he discharged his responsible duties in a manner which gained for his services the same distinguished recognition, as that bestowed upon him in the Commissariat Department. The brunt of the work involved in despatching the Expedition to Egypt in 1882, the and Expedition to Suakim in 1885, fell upon the Government of Bombay and its departments ; and the manner in which those Expeditions were fitted out and equipped, illicited the approbation and warm acknowledgments of the Government of India. The Government of Bombay were fully aware how much of this credit was due to Colonel Willoughby as Secretary in the Military Department, not only on those two occasions, but also when his exertions were called for at the time field operations on the North-West Frontier seemed imminent in 1885. For these services the distinction of a Companion of the Order of the Star of India was worthily bestowed upon Colonel Willoughby in the latter year, and a good service pension was also awarded him. In June, 1887, in their notification regarding his retirement from the office of Secretary, in the Military Department, the Bombay Government remarked :—"Throughout Brigadier-General Willoughby's service, he has been distinguished by constant devotion to his duties, which he has discharged with conspicuous conscientiousness. The loss of his intimate knowledge of administrative details, of his impartial advice, and of his desire to promote the highest interests of the Bombay Army to the utmost of his power, will be very much felt by the Governor in Council. His Excellency wishes to place on record that under Brigadier-General Willoughby's wise control and energetic initiative, the Military Department attained a high degree of efficiency. Brigadier-General Willoughby leaves behind him traditions of great value to his successors, and retires from his high office, entitled to the respect and regard of all those who have been his superiors, his comrades, or his subordinates during his honourable career." Brigadier-General Willoughby was a very general favourite in Bombay society, and for many years held the post of Steward at the Bombay and Poona Races. He was entertained at a farewell dinner at the Byculla Club, a short time ago, by the leading sporting gentlemen of Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 16TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, with the English mails of the 16th March, arrived in harbour at 9 o'clock last night. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr J C Townsend	Mr Morrison
Mr B Stanley	Mr Colabawalla.
Lieut G V Holmes	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Dr S Little	Mr Rubie
Mr G T Thornhill	Capt Shires, RA
Mr Conybeare	

FROM VENICE—Rev J Beaumont.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Steiner	Major Stoddart
Mr Mulock	Mr Lovett
Mr. Drew	Mr Brace
Mr Harris	Mr Stokes
Lieut-Col Crowdy	Sk Mahomed Bucks
Rev. T. Greig	Mr Maurice Saint.
Lieut Caulfield	

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 10TH TO 16TH MARCH, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Prince and Princess of Wales celebrated their Silver Wedding on Saturday, the 10th inst.

The Queen presented her congratulations in person, and was followed by all the relatives of the Royal couple now in England.

The presents on the occasion, which were numerous and valuable, were displayed at Marlborough House.

Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords on the 12th inst. said that while he believed there were strong economic arguments against Free Trade he could not accept the remedy of Protection.

In the House of Commons on the 9th inst. the Chancellor of the Exchequer explained the proposals of the Government in regard to the National Debt. The second reading of the measure is fixed for to-day.

The death of the Emperor William has been the all-absorbing Continental topic of the week. Expressions of sympathy and sorrow have reached Berlin from all parts of the world.

Throughout Germany mourning is universal, and the lying-in-state of the deceased monarch drew enormous crowds of people daily.

The funeral, which takes place to-day, will be attended by many royal and distinguished personages, including the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge.

Frederick III., the new Emperor, who arrived in Berlin from San Remo on the 11th inst, has issued a proclamation, declaring his resolve to maintain the interests of Germany.

General Boulanger has been removed from his command in the French army, and subjected to disabilities that will probably force him to retire.

Although there is at present a lull in the discussion of the Bulgarian Question, accounts from all parts of Russia speak of active war preparations.

Mr. Chamberlain arrived at Liverpool from America on the 10th inst., and met with a hearty reception.

On the charge of assaulting Lord Howard de Walden, Major Borrowes has been found guilty and heavily fined.

Furious gales prevailed in the southern districts of England on the 10th and 11th inst., causing many shipping casualties in the Channel and much damage on land.

A terrible snowstorm which occurred in New York on the 12th inst. was so unusually severe as to cause the suspension of all business and railway traffic.

The Bank of England rate of discount was yesterday reduced from 2½ to 2 per cent.

OBITUARY.—Lieut.-Col. J. Metcalfe, Ben. Ret. ; Lieut.-Col. J. Macadam, Ben. Ret. ; Lieut.-Col. W. H. Graham, R.E. ; Maj.-Gen. S. A. Madden, C.B. ; Lieut.-Col. T. C. Thompson ; Vice-Admiral T. A. B. Spratt, C.B. ; Capt. C. E. Newbegin ; Dr. H. G. Latham, M.D., F.R.S.

THE DEPARTURE OF MR. E. E. SAWYER FROM MARMAGAO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MARMAGAO, MARCH 16.

FRIDAY, the 16th March, was an eventful day in Marmagao, in connection with the W. I. P. Railway. Some time ago it was known that Mr. E. E. Sawyer, the Chief Engineer and Agent, was to leave the service of the Company, having now accomplished the task of the construction of the line ; but that the day of his departure was fixed for the 17th instant was known only a few days before. Consequently, on Friday, a large gathering, consisting of the staff, subordinates of the railway, and other friends and visitors, assembled at the old palace to bid him farewell. Mr. Sawyer having arrived, an address was read from the Christian portion of the employes, followed by another from the Hindus, conveying to him heartfelt sentiments of regard, admiration, and respect for his many virtues and talents, and expressing sincere regret at his approaching departure. The Christians, with their address, presented him with a *souvenir* in the shape of a silver and gold inkstand and a gold penholder, and the Hindoos with a handsome silver cup ; all bearing appropriate inscriptions. The inkstand made of solid silver, inlaid with gold and set with precious stones, was a fine piece of workmanship by a native goldsmith of Goa, and it showed the degree of excellence this art has attained in this country. Mr. Sawyer, who seemed to be much affected by this unexpected and spontaneous demonstration, replied in a few but kind words, which went still further to win the sympathies and increase the enthusiasm of the assemblage. At this juncture the lower servants, the peons and the sepoys, made their more humble offering, namely, a gold ring. At the conclusion of the ceremony refreshments were served, and amidst cheers and applause the toast of the health of Mr. Sawyer was proposed and was duly responded to. The Governor-General's band was in attendance on the occasion.

The following was the address of the Christian employés :—

Sir,—We, the undersigned employés of the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway Company, have assembled here this evening to convey to you in not, perhaps, quite appropriate terms, but with all sincerity and respect, our sentiments of regret at your approaching departure from amongst us. Your kindly disposition and treatment towards us and acts of individual sympathy are too manifold for us to be able to record them on this paper, suffice it to say from the highest officer to the lowest paid menial, the comfort of each individual has been your constant care. No one that we know of has had cause to complain of the treatment he has received at your hands. If proof were wanted of your kindly sympathy and solicitude for your subordinates it is amply afforded by your request during the opening ceremony festivities that all subordinates, irrespective of position, including even the humble carpenter and sepoy, should participate in the entertainments, and they one and all feel deeply grateful to you for your kind thought of them. It is hoped, and there is no reason to doubt, that our hope will be fulfilled ; that the officers to whom the administration of this line has been entrusted may follow your footsteps and treat their subordinates with as much moderation and sympathy as you have all along done. It has been said of this line by strangers—Europeans and natives alike—that in regard to its construction it is second to none in India, and we feel proud to have served under so eminent and distinguished an Engineer as yourself. That your work has been as it has been marvellous, has been amply testified to by the more influential papers of the Bombay Presidency. The painful duty now remains of wishing you God-speed. In doing so we trust that the Hand that has thus long spared you to us may continue to extend the same mercy for many more years to come, and that the great work which you have just completed may serve you as an incentive to undertake and complete works of even greater magnitude and importance, and that we may live to hear of your being ranked as one of the most eminent engineers of the day. Dear sir, this composition is the feeble attempt of a few of your humble subordinates ; it lacks appropriate language addressed to so high a personage as yourself ; but the sentiments are sincere and from the inmost recesses of our hearts. In conclusion, we must ask your kind acceptance of this small *souvenir*—a silver inkstand and a gold penholder—which, we hope, will serve to remind you occasionally of the W. I. P. Railway.

The following was the address of the Hindoos :—

Sir,—We, the undersigned Hindoo employés of the W. I. P. Railway, desire before your departure from our midst, to give expression to give expression to the sense of esteem and respect in which you are held by us and of our heartfelt regret at parting with you. In due appreciation of your noble and generous qualities we offer this humble and sincere testimony of our grateful feelings towards you. During the long seven years' tenure of office as Chief Engineer and Agent of this Railway, you have, by your able and successful conduct of business, not only earned the thanks of the Portuguese Government, but also of the public in general. It is not for us to put in words your high administrative talents and tact which you brought to bear upon the most difficult and arduous task you have so successfully carried out ; nor is it necessary, for your labours have already resulted in indestructible monuments of your skill and industry. Your affable bearing and your kind and uniform treatment of your subordinates even to the menials, whose interests you have left nothing to promote have made such an impression upon our minds that your presence will not be effaced from our memory, and we shall always cherish delightful recollections of the days we have passed under you. While we entertain hopes of your again coming to India to work in some other sphere and with better prospects before you, we earnestly request you to accept this small token of our great love and respect for you, and we bid you farewell with our hearty wishes for a safe and prosperous voyage home.

The next day, the 17th instant, news was current all along the line that Mr. Sawyer was to proceed to Castle Rock that day ; and the people in the different villages on the line were preparing to bid him farewell at all the stations. At the harbour station, where he took the train, he was met by the employes and the people with a band of music, and at the Vasco da Gama Station a similar demonstration took place. At Dabalim, Cansaulim, and Majorda stations the deputations with bands of music were headed by the leading and principal inhabitants of the place, and addresses were read. At Margao a salute of 21 of the loudest granados was fired off, and on his arrival at Chandor, the last station on the confines of Salsette, he received a perfect ovation. A large triumphal arch was erected here bearing the words "Farewell." Altogether the demonstrations were very enthusiastic.

PIG-STICKING IN KATTYWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE heats will probably be run off in the order given. As riders are at liberty to use any horse or pony (if their own property) the several horses or ponies to be ridden in the different heats remain open until the heat actually takes place. Whether there are to be one or two chances in the Pony Cup depends on the quantity of pig available.

GUZERAT CUP.

FIRST CHANCE—1st heat.

Mr H Symons	Mr J M Templar
Mr A Braid, RA	Mr Littleton

2nd heat.

Mr W Holland	Mr F T Rickards
Mr W White	Mr Younghusband

3rd heat.

Mr H Askwith, RA	Mr M C Gibb
Mr N Symons	

SECOND CHANCE—1st heat.

Mr H Symons	Mr N Symons
Mr M C Gibb	Mr F T Rickards

2nd heat.

Mr W Holland	Mr Littleton
Mr W White	Mr Braid, R. A.

3rd heat.

Mr Young husband	Mr Templar
Mr Askwith	

SALMON PONY CUP.

1st heat.

Mr Askwith	Mr H Symons
Mr N Symons	

2nd heat.

Mr A H Budd	Mr Littleton
Mr Holland	

3rd heat.

Mr H Close	Mr Braid, RA
Mr M C Gibb	Mr Younghusband

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, APRIL 1.

First heat : Littleton's Albatros ; second heat: N. Symons' Ishmael ; third heat : undecided yet.

In the first pony heat the Salmon Cup remains undecided. In the five mile run no spear was taken. The jungle was heavy and pigs difficult to dislodge.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT JAMNAGAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMNAGAR, MARCH 27.

YESTERDAY Colonel Wodehouse, the Political Agent of Kathiawar, distributed prizes to the pupils of the High School. The ceremony took place in the spacious hall of the school, which was well arranged for the occasion. Besides his Highness the Jam Saheb and Colonel Wodehouse, there were present Mr. and Mrs. McClelland, the Sardars of the Jamnagar State, Mr. Maganlal, the Dewan, the Staff of the Political Agent, and other Government officers, the State vakils, the Chief Durbar officials, the principal merchants of the town, and many others. Mr. Dhirajram V. Vyas, the head-master, under whose management the school has attained its present efficient condition, read an interesting report of the school, which, after giving a history of its early days, treated of the progress it had made during the past eight years, and the success it had achieved at the Matriculation examinations of the University of Bombay, as well as at the annual examinations held by the Educational Inspector, Northern Division. He concluded with an expression of thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who had attended the meeting for having graced the occasion by their presence. Some of the boys then recited select English, Sanskrit, and Gujerati pieces. The Gujerati poems were specially composed for the occasion, and were sung excellently by a chorus of boys. Colonel Wodehouse then delivered an address, in the course of which he complimented the Jam Saheb upon the great encouragement he gave to education in his territories, and upon the many public buildings he had built within and without the town. The Guests' House, the High School, and the Sanskrit Pathsala were specially mentioned. He eulogized the condition of the Local Girls' School and paid a well deserved compliment to Mrs. McClelland by remarking that the present flourishing state of those schools was mainly owing to her benevolent efforts. He also thanked Mr. Maganlal Bapubhai for the great encouragement he gave to education, and concluded by saying that he was highly satisfied with the recitations, which were excellently got up, and with the manner in which the reciters acquitted themselves. He then gave away the prizes, and the usual distribution of uttar, pan-sopari and bouquets of flowers terminated the meeting.

After this Colonel Wodehouse inspected the school building, and was highly satisfied with it.

His Highness the Jam Saheb, Colonel Wodehouse, and Mr and Mrs McClelland were cheered by the boys as they left the school.

NOTES FROM KARACHI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 27.

THE warm weather is setting in fast, and the dust and flies are growing more troublesome daily. The former from an intelligent system of watering not being adopted by our Municipality, and the latter from, it is said, the importation of large quantities of new dates from the Gulf ports! But notwithstanding the weather, we are not without amateur theatricals, concerts, and even dances. Speaking of entertainments, we had a most successful amateur concert last Thursday evening at Freere Hall, got up for the benefit of the family of a Mr. Stewart, late a Station Master on the North-Western Railway, who, a short time back, had the misfortune to meet with an accident, which has incapacitated him for further work. The proceeds of the concert amounted to Rs. 420.

The suit which Dr. Walmsley has instituted against Mr. and Mrs. Markwick, the proprietors of Reynold's Hotel at this station, to recover Rs. 2,000 lost in the Hotel, has just been argued in the Local District Court; but Colonel Grant, our District Judge, has reserved judgment till after the Easter vacation.

A man named Valentine Charles Alimo, who had been the cashier and accountant of the Indo-European Telegraph Department at this station for the past seven years, has been brought to book for the embezzlement and misappropriation of rupees nine thousand and odd. He is at present in jail on remand. He received a remittance transfer receipt from the Commandant of the Marine Battalion at Bombay for Rs. 1,264-5-2 on 10th June, 1886, as pay, batta, &c., of the detachment of the regiment stationed at Jask, which he managed to appropriate to himself. On 7th July, 1887, he cashed and appropriated the proceeds of a cheque for Rs. 1,000, and at different later dates embezzled Rs. 7,375-8-0. He partly admits and pleads drunkenness as his excuse.

The advocates of the new railway extension to connect Sind (Karachi) with Delhi and Agra are very pressing, and the *Sind Gazette* has taken up the cudgels for it with a will.

I find that the B. I. S. N. Company are in for opposition. A native company have started, and put on a steamer to run between this and Bombay *vis* Cutch and Mandvi, and are charging two rupees per deck passenger to Bombay, whilst the B. I. charge Rs. 12. How long the opposition will last is a question. It may collapse, as did that raised by the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company on the Calcutta-Rangoon run some few years back. The B. I. have also reduced to Rs. 2 per head.

The Sind Volunteer Inspection comes off on Easter Monday, and the Commandant and Adjutant are exerting themselves, by ordering frequent drills, to ensure a creditable inspection. The men have been taking it easy, and consequently are not quite up to the mark.

THE COUNCIL OF THE EMPIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The laudable zeal with which some of the principal native Princes of India have come forward to contribute large sums of money towards the maintenance of our frontier defences and the consequent mitigation of financial difficulties which the Imperial Government have of late been obliged to encounter, suggest a question of prime importance. On the 1st of January, 1877, was brought into existence in the city of Delhi, the famous capital of the Mogul Emperors, a Council, which, as then supposed, was to be entrusted with the consideration, if not decision, of all problems affecting the loftiest interests of the two hundred and fifty millions living under her Majesty's Government. To that "Council-of-the-Empire," as it was then justly designated, were summoned the most prominent in the land, together with the provincial Governors and their learned Councillors. The considerations which are said to have influenced her Majesty in organizing an assemblage of this kind were indeed noble in themselves, inasmuch as her Majesty felt extremely desirous of seeking from time to time in matters of importance the counsel and advise of the Princes and Chiefs of India, and of thus associating them with the Paramount Power in a manner honourable to themselves and advantageous to the general interests of the Empire. It is deplorable that that grand confederation of Imperial Councillors has died a premature death. It is rather difficult to hazard any definite opinion as to how the Council met such a sudden collapse. Full eleven years have passed since the memorable day which witness

SOCIAL REFORM IN RAJPUTANA.

A BIG thing in the way of social reform, says the *Pioneer*, has lately been attempted in conservative old Rajputana. For years and years, the burden of marriage expenses, chief among which is the largesse, known under the name of *Tyag* to Charans, Bhats and Dholis, has been borne in silence, and Chiefs and Thakurs have crippled and even ruined their estates to meet it. The pot, however, has at last boiled over among our Rajput aristocracy, having received a tilt from the trusted hands of the present Agent to the Governor-General, Colonel Walter, who has spent thirty years in the Province and acquired a personal influence which has greatly helped the movement we have now to chronicle. He invited every State to send a representative to Ajmere at the beginning of March, when he himself was present, to discuss this question of marriage expenses, and, forming them into a committee, bade them draw up rules which each State would be willing to accept for future guidance. In more than one State, some rule had previously existed, but it was felt generally that combination in one connected plan of action for the whole Province was necessary to strengthen the weak-kneed, and avert the wrath of the singers and fiddlers (or rather drummers) who had become such a grievous tax. Besides these, the Thakurs knew well that there were other expenses which required paring, but which, nevertheless, they had not dared to clip in the face of tyrant Custom. Colonel Walter's proposal of a provincial conference at Ajmere which, under the ægis of the great British Government, should deal a stroke at this tyrant was therefore welcomed on all sides, and one idea begetting another, the committee eventually included in its programme the regulation of expenditure at funeral feasts as well as marriage ceremonies, and actually carried with one voice a rule that no girl should be married till she is fourteen years old, and no youth until he is eighteen. Proceeding further, the committee ordained that, "when a widower has attained the age of 45 years and has a son living he should not contract another marriage." Marriage expenses are to be regulated by the following scale. On incomes of Rs. 20,000 and upwards they must not exceed one-fourth of the annual income: the limit is one-third for incomes between Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 10,000 and one-half for those between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 1,000. When the income is below Rs. 1,000 the limit is two-thirds. There is to be no expenditure on account of betrothals. *Tyag* to Charans, &c., is restricted to 9 per cent. of the income within the above limits, to 4½ per cent. on incomes between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 1,000. Further, only Charans and Bhats of the State in which the marriage is celebrated will be allowed to attend it; and the number of these is to be regulated by a standing committee in each State which is to superintend the carrying out of all these rules. The scale abovementioned applies to the first marriage of an eldest son. In the case of younger sons and brothers, dependent on the Thakur for support, the expenditure is to be one-tenth of that for the heir; and the limit of *Tyag* is one per cent. of the income of the estate. When an eldest son marries a second or third time, *Tyag* at the rate of 2 per cent. on the income of the estate may be distributed except when the latter is below Rs. 5,000 per annum; then no *Tyag* is admissible. It is distinctly laid down that giving according to these rules is optional, yet the old conservative leaven peeps out in the expression of this intention. "If some people," says the new law, "*regardless of their reputation* have never given *Tyag* they need not do so in future." The Charans were represented at the conference, and one can imagine them procuring the insertion of the hard words we have italicised in this rule. Options granted in like manner are common to all of us, however, in every stage of life, so we pass on to notice the retort courteous in another rule which says to the Charans:—"The amount of presents fixed should be accepted with thanks and distributed before witnesses. The recipients should not go to foreign territory, nor should they, if disappointed, *use abusive language*." The Charan has not been accustomed to dissemble his feelings when disappointed; and it may be doubted if even this rule will insure politeness at all times.

For funeral feasts the following scale of expenditure is prescribed:—

When the value of the estate is less than Rs. 1,000, the limit of expenditure is two-thirds of the annual income. When the value is between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000, one-fourth of the income; one-fifth, when the value is between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000, and one-eighth when the value exceeds this last figure. Less than these sums may be spent, but never more. Finally, recognising that the old order changes rapidly in these days, the conference decreed that the rules now passed for mutual protection should be revised five years hence, when possibly the dread of the Charan's curse will be weaker, if not altogether, "like a tale of little meaning though the words are strong." If the present rules are only acted up to, the Ajmere Conference and Colonel Walter have inaugurated a social reform of no small magnitude on which Rajputana is to be cordially congratulated.

The ratification of these rules by all the assembled delegates from the different States in the presence of the Agent to the Governor-General and the Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara was marked by an orator from Meywar, and "old man eloquent," standing up and contrasting the different governments which have ruled in Rajputana in a speech, a translation of which, and also of Colonel Walter's reply in Urdu will be found below. It is pleasant to see that the old Rajputs are grateful to the British Government for mercies which Young Bengal is apt to forget.

The speech by Kavi Raj Shyamal Das of Meywar is as follows:—

Colonel Walter,—I, Kavi Raj Shyamal Das, desire in the first place to offer you on behalf of myself and brother Charans our best thanks, for this reason, that the Rajputs and Charans have always stood to each other in the relation of parents to children, but this connection might have been disturbed owing to this matter of *Tyag* had you not intervened to preserve the bond, and thus opened to us the road to mutual love. We owe you a debt of gratitude for this kindness which we shall long remember. I am next commanded by all the Rajputana Sirdars, Motmids and Charans here assembled to convey their thanks to the British Government. I will first quote from history to show the difference between the rule of former days, and that of the present times, from which the good treatment which Rajputana has received at the hands of the British Government can be seen. When the country was ruled by the Hindus, the arts and sciences flourished, but as there was no single Emperor at the head, the people suffered somewhat from the attacks one prince directed against the other. Afterwards dissensions arose between the believers in the Vedas and the Buddhists which resulted in much bloodshed. The arts and sciences were neglected in consequence, and there was depletion of wealth. Then came the onsets by the Mussalmans in which Mahmud Ghaznawi and others reduced the country to decline as can be learnt from the books issued under their names. After this ruin, the Pathan dynasty, from Qutbuddin to Ibrahim Lodi, established its sway. The state of these times can be described in a few words. For instance, in the *Fatuhat Firozshahi*, Firozshah Tugluk writes that he killed so many Hindu fakirs as to cleanse the world and render it pure. Religious bigotry impelled these people to the commission of such tyrannical deeds. The Emperor Baber next founded the rule of the Moghals, and during their tenure of power much blood was spilt. Then Shahpur after driving out Humayan depopulated Rajputana and he sprinkled the soil with the blood of the Rajputs. Of the Moghal Emperors Akbar was certainly good to all, but as the administration of justice was weak, tyranny was sometimes exercised: as for example, when at the taking of Chitor 40,000 inoffensive subjects were put to the sword as is proved from the *Akbarnameh*. Akbar's son, Jehangir, writes that some kahars having come in the way when he was out shooting he had their legs cut off. Jehangir's son, Shah Jehan, who is considered one of the best Emperors, used to make men fight with cheetahs and tigers. It is written in history that this Empror directed three men to attack certain wild beasts with swords. One of them, however, killed the tiger with his dagger, and for this disobedience of orders he was put an end to with the same weapon. Of the acts of the Emperor's subordinates it is related of Arab Khan, the Subadar of Gujerat, that having invited some travellers and merchants from Europe to an entertainment, he sent for dancing girls to attend. The women made some excuse, whereupon Arab Khanhad them beheaded; and to crown matters boasted that his family had always been distinguished for cruelty and bravery. In the time of Alamgir, those professing another creed were subjected to great hardships. In Sumvat 1723 an edict went forth forbidding the teaching or learning of Sanskrit, as the Khafira derived great assistance from a knowledge of that language. In Sumvat 1734 the Jeziah tax was imposed. When the Emperor proceeded to the Juma Musjid the people complained, but instead of dispensing justice he had the streets cleared by elephants which trampled the people to death. In Sumvat 1736 the Emperor led an attack against Shekhawati where he destroyed many Rajputs and temples. In the same way over 100 temples were demolished in Oodeypore, and the authors of this destruction were given the title of "But Shikan Khan" (redoubtable iconoclast). Besides taking the lives, property and country of the Rajas and Mussalman Emperors perpetrated the further indignity of demanding the sisters and daughters of the conquered chiefs. Thereafter the power of the Moghal Emperors began to decline. And then pray listen to what our Hindu brethren the Mahrattas did. They used to gather round the big Rajas and distress them. One day it was Scindia who applied pressure, and the next day Holkar would come with, his army. These incursions were stayed by presents of ready money and valuables. Next came the exactions of Amir Khan and, after him others appeared armed on the scene. When after giving away all the jewelry of the zenana and other valuables, the Rajas could not purchase their deliverance; some of them were compelled to make over their sons and brothers as hostages. Even then escape was difficult. Failing money, the Rajias had finally to part with a portion of their territory in order to free themselves from the exactions. The memory of the cruelty thus perpetrated has not yet faded away at Oodeypore. In Jodhpore, Amir Khan's tyranny was such that thirty of his sepoys killed the Maharajas Guru Deo Nath, and afterwards walked off without the slightest fear. The Maharajah of Jodhpore, having agreed to remunerate Amir Khan if he would treacherously murder Sawai Singh, Thakur of Pokharu, was forced to seize not only the gold and silver vessels of his subjects, but also their brass and other utensils in order to keep his pledge. In the same way, Mulharao Holkar advanced with an army against Raja Esri Singh of Jeypore in support of the claims of Madho Singh. The consequence was that the Maharaja was driven to poison himself, and Holkar arranged the cremation ceremonies. The excesses committed by the Mahrattas are beyond description. Maharaja Madho Singh paid Holkar a crore of rupees, and to do this he was compelled to strip the ladies of the zenana of their ornaments. While Jeypore attacked Kota and Boondee, the Mahrattas used to achieve their aims separately. Similarly, Jodhpore levied war against Bikaneer and Kishengarh. In another direction, the quarrel between Bikaneer and Jeysulmere was going on, while the Mussalmans of Sinde were harassing the subjects of both States. Holkar, Scindia and the Peishwa between them had reduced Doongerpore, Benswara and Partapgarh to an abject state. Had the British Government not come soon to the rescue, there was nothing to save Oodeypore, Serohi, Doongerpore, Benswara and Pertabgarh from the impending ruin which threatened to engulf not only them, but the whole of Rajputana. When Colonel Tod arrived the income of Oodeypore barely totalled Rs. 40,000 per annum: it has now by the bounty of the British Government been increased to 25 or 30 lakhs. Rajputana will never forget the heavy debt of gratitude it owes to the British Government for wresting it from the clutches of bloodthirsty tyrants, and restoring it to prosperity. My reason for recording these facts is, that I have heard the account from the lips of old people who have suffered from the Mahratta depredations, but I wish to impress upon the coming generations that they must never forget what Government has done for them. The Rajputs have long been settled in Rajputana, they have no guile, are brave and grateful for any kindness. The whole province is thankful to the British Government for appointing Colonel Walter as Agent Governor-General who possesses the entire confidence of all classes from the highest to the lowest. But it is matter for regret that such a kind and experienced officer should be soon leaving for England; and we trust that the British Government will assuredly take into their favourable consideration the wishes of us all in this matter.

The following is a translation of the Urdu address by Colonel C. K. M. Walter, Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, to the Thakurs, Sirdars and Charans of Rajputana:—

Thakurs, Sirdars, and Charans of all Rajputana,—I cannot tell you with what real pleasure I have heard that you have come to an unanimous decision on the question, for the discussion of which I asked you to meet me at Ajmere, of curtailing marriage expenses amongst Rajputs. I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the great pains and trouble you have all taken in discussing this important question. The decision you have arrived at will redound to your credit wherever the question is discussed. The large expenditure amongst Rajputs on occasions of marriages in their families has been the cause of involving many of your estates in heavy debt, and sometimes indeed in almost ruin. The subject of curtailing these expenses has been on my mind for many years past. Attempts have, from time to time, been made in Meywar, Marwar and Jeypore to introduce rules with this view. But they have never worked properly, owing to each of the States having adopted a different system, and my great desire has always been to endeavour to get one system inaugurated throughout Rajputana, and this has now through your efforts been accomplished. I am most grateful, and now beg to return my best thanks to all the chiefs of Rajputana who so cordially agreed to assist me in carrying out this measure, and for their having sent to Ajmere representatives from each of their States. The decision at which you have arrived, fixing the age of the bride at 14 and of the bridegroom at 18 is one for which I am very thankful. Early marriages, all agree, are objectionable, but there have been difficulties in making any change in this matter. You have, however, finally decided the question, and future ages will be grateful to you for having done so. I am very grateful to the Charans for their cordial assistance in settling these questions; especially that of the distribution of *Tyag* which so nearly affect themselves. And now Kavi Raj Shyamal Das I thank you very much for the very eloquent speech which you, on behalf of all the delegates, have just made, I may say that no one in Rajputana is better fitted than yourself to review the past history of India, for you have made this subject the study of your life. It must always be a source of gratification to the Government of India, and to all its officers to hear such an unanimous testimony as that just given to the advantages of British rule over that of all others that have gone before. Under British rule Rajputana has prospered as she never prospered before. In the early part of this century, as you have well described, all was chaos and confusion, and had it not been for the intervention of the British Government, some States would have fallen perhaps never to rise again. You all well know that her Majesty the Queen-Empress has no other desire than to see every Native State prosperous, happy and contented under under its own Ruler. You acknowledge that the benefits all have received from British rule have been great. In return for this, it behoves one and all those who are the Rulers of States, and those who under their Rulers possess large estate—and amongst the latter category I see many before me now—to rule their country and manage their estates in such a manner as to secure as far as possible justice and prosperity to all. Times are changing; the march of civilisation is advancing fast, education is spreading everywhere; but in Rajputana we are far behind the rest of India in the matter of education. I have grown old amongst you. More than thirty years of my life have been spent in Rajputana, and I have never ceased to impress upon you the necessity of giving your children a good education. With this object, the Mayo College, to which all the States of Rajputana so generously contributed, was established. It has now been working for several years, but the number of pupils is not nearly so large as it should be. I hope to discuss this question very shortly at a meeting of the Mayo College Council which is about to be held, but, in the meantime I commend the subject to your earnest attention, and beg of you to send your sons to the College. Times are changing, as I said before. Some people say that Rajputs are changing with the times, that the Rajput who fought so bravely in years now happily long gone by have lost their warlike qualities. I am not one who believes this. I know full well that, if ever the time should come to call upon Rajputs to sally forth for the protection of this great Empire of Hindustan, the Rajputs of Rajputana will be found fighting shoulder to shoulder with the armies of Great Britain, and will then show by deeds as well as words that what has been done for them by my countrymen has not been done in vain. For what you have been pleased to say of myself personally, I return you my most grateful thanks.

THE Magisterial enquiry into the Criminal proceedings, instituted against Alimo, Accountant of the Persian Gulf Telegraphs, by Mr. Finch, the Director, for embezzlement, ended at Karachi in the accused being formally committed to the Sessions under sections 409, 465, and 218 of the Indian Penal Code. Alimo was committed on two charges—one in respect of Rs. 1,264-5-2, received by a transfer receipt from the Commandant of the Marine Battalion, Bombay, and the other for Rs 1,000 by a cheque from the Executive Engineer, Karachi, both amounts being misappropriated by him. Other sums, which should have been remitted to the stations of the Persian Gulf, were also misappropriated, the total defalcation amounting to Rs. 9,000. The accused admitted his guilt, urging that he was forced to take this step owing to domestic troubles, having a wife and seven children. In consideration of the accused pleading guilty to the above two charges, the prosecution declined to proceed with the others.

The first railway has been laid in Morocco. The line is only a toy for the amusement of the Sultan, but it may have fruitful results nevertheless. The railway, with all its appurtenances, is a gift from the King of the Belgians to Muley Hassan, who appears to be delighted with it. It has been laid in the park surrounding the imperial palace at Mequinez, and was lately opened with some pomp. The railway has been purposely laid with several sharp curves and steep gradients, by way of showing the Moors the wonderful things that steam can do. The saloon-carriage, of which in addition to engine, tender, and guard's van, the rolling-stock consists, is elaborately decorated and upholstered in a style which, although somewhat *bizarre* to the European eye, was thought to be suitable to the taste of a Moorish Sultan. Muley Hassan did not dare to trust himself in the strange conveyance on the opening day, but he made some of his male relations and Ministers take several trips and recount to him their experiences, which seemed to be thoroughly satisfactory.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Glenmavis, 1,384 tons, Captain F. Owen, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE s.s. Inchlonga, 1,997 tons, Captain J. M. Blacklock, sailed from Bombay on Saturday last for Vizagapatam, in ballast.

THE s s Hindoo, Captain C. Edwards, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon from Kutch Mandvie, with a cargo and 700 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall, 1,757 tons, Captain G. D. Pearse, arrived in harbour on Friday last, with a general cargo from Liverpool (March 1).

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Swordsman, 719 tons, Captain K. Detlefsen, arrived in harbour on Friday last from Zanzibar, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Rode, Mr. L. Trikamdass, and 70 deck.

THE British ship Colony, 1,694 tons, Captain J. Owen, arrived in harbour on Thursday afternoon last, with a cargo of 2,612 tons coals for the P. and O. Co., from Cardiff (Nov. 30, 1887). She is consigned to her captain.

THE Austro-Hungarin Lloyd's S. N. steamer Titania, 2,011 tons, Commander M. Garofolitch, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Hongkong (March 14) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Messrs Westal and Janni, and 4 Europeans, and 14 deck.

THE Anchor line steamer Belgravia, 3,274 tons, Captain G. C. Boothby, arrived in Bombay on Friday last, with a general cargo from Glasgow and the following passengers:—Lieutenant and Mrs. Glandville, Lieut and Mrs. Reid, Miss Browne, Major Money, Captain Cradock, Mr. Kelso, Mr. Watson, and Mrs. Blair and child.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeded on Thursday by the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Medusa, Capt. C. Shutega:—For Trieste—Mr. and Mrs. Baskin, Mr. and Mrs. Hoch and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Dicmelhuber and two children, Mr. J. Bristed, Mr. A. Whitmore, Mr. G. Worth, Capt. F. P. Lecky, Mr. T. Thunhardt. For Aden—Mr. G. Luzoardi, Mr. Noor Mahamed, Mr. Ebrahim, and six deck.

THE B. I. steamer Commilla, Captain S. P. Nailer, arrived on the 30th ultimo, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers from Karachi and the Persian Gulf:—Rev. H. Lateward, Miss Ellaby, Mr. and Mrs. Butcher, Colonel W. Merriman, R. O. Surgeon, Major Keelan, Surgeon J. Mallins, Messrs. Foster, Alexander, Westlake, Salt, and J. Nursey, Mrs. King, Mr. Jassim bin Feeyed and two children, 14 soldiers, including two insanes, and 152 deck.

THE B. I. steamer Busheer, Captain J. M. Skinner, arrived on Friday morning, from Marmagoa, laden with a general cargo, and Mr. Groves and 500 deck passengers. —The same steamer sailed again on Saturday afternoon last, for Marmagoa and Ratnagiri, with a general cargo and laden and with the following passengers:—Mr R. Branson, Colonel Westropp and Lieutenant Westropp for Marmagoa; and 62 deck for Ratnagiri and other ports.

THE following is the list of passengers per s.s. City of Canterbury, sailing to-morrow for London:—Lieut. Col. and Mrs. M. Carpendale, three children and a European nurse; Major C. Pulley, Captain J. R. Sandwith, Captain and Mrs. G. F. MacMahon and two children, Captain and Mrs. A. Montanao and infant, Rev. and Mrs. A. D. Gray, infant and ayah, Mrs. R. D. Burlton, infant and a European nurse; Mrs. Wiehe, infant and ayah; Mrs. Moberly and infant; Mrs. Wilson, child, infant, and an ayah, Mrs. J. J. Allen, infant and a European nurse; Mrs. Govan, two children and ayah, and Mrs. Smith.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAILS.

THE P. and O. steamer Clyde, 2,236 tons, Captain E. M. Edmond, brought to Bombay on Saturday last the China and Australian mails of the 10th ultimo and the following passengers:—For London—Mr. A. D. Uloth from Yokohama; Mrs. Bane, two children, and an infant, Miss Bunce, Mr. B. Reynolds and Mr. S. R. Bartlett from Hong Kong, Miss Carpenter from Melbourne. For Bombay—Mr. D. D. Ollis and Mr. E. Saporji from Hong Kong; Mr. C. Pottinger and Dr., Mrs and Master Lyons from Sydney, Mr. W. Pope and Mrs. Bachman and child, from Melbourne; Mr. and Mrs. Sleater from Calcutta; Mr. Wood, Mr. R. J. Davies, Mrs. and Miss Teade, and Mrs. Martin and two infants from Colombo; Mr. J. D. Aranjo from Singapore; and fifteen deck from various ports.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MARCH 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Shids.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Massilia	2758	S. D. Shellard	A	P. & O. Co.
,, Asia	3322	J. Harris	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Belgravia	3274	G. C. Boothby	D	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Hajeen	1842	Newey	E	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Clan Macdonald	1717	W. J. Rule	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Cairo	1112	E. Elliott	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Brocadale	1416	J. Notman	H	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Huzara	1336	D. Campbell	K	M. Mackenzie.
,, City of Canterbury	2039	A. B. Gray	L	Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
,, Kirby Hall	1757	G. D. Pearse	M	
,, Arara	2666	Mackinlay	N	K. Nixon & Co.
,, China	1394	B. Fletcher	O	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Friary	1505	T. R. Evan	P	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, R. Rubattino	3044	G. Merello	Q	F. Bozzoni.

VICTORIA DOCK.

,, Glenmavis	1838	J. G. Wright	..	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Nedjed	1738	J. M. Reid	..	K. Nixon & Co.
,, P. Hendrik	2041	Collin	..	Visram Ebram.
,, Cheniston	1303	W. J. Sheldrake	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Hampstead	1448	Jones	..	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Lancaster	1147	J. T. Leggott	..	Captain.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
30	Busheer (s)	Skinner	Marmagoa, Mar. 29.
	Lancaster (s)	Leggett	Suez, March 15.
	Commilla (s)	Nailer	Busreh, March 17.
	Kirby Hall (s)	Pearse	Liverpool, March 1.
	Swordsman (s)	Detlefsen	Zanzibar, March 15.
	Belgravia (s)	Boothby	Glasgow, Feb. 27.
31	Clyde (s)	Edmonds	Shanghai, March 10.
	Mirror (s)	Pattison	Aden, March 29.
April 1	Titania (s)	Garofolick	Hongkong, Mar. 14.
	Java (s)	Robertson	Calcutta, March 22.
	Hindoo (s)	Edwards	Cutch Mandvie.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
30	Haverton (s)	Peters	Antwerp.
	Pekin (s)	Harris	Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
	Assam (s)	Brown	Aden.
	Pachumba (s)	Living stone	Karachi.
	Talavera (ship)	Roby n	Calcutta.
	R. A. Maria (brig)	Pooley	Quilon, &c.
31	H. M. S. Malabar	Fa'shawe	Portsmouth.
	Busheer (s)	Skinner	Marmagoa, &c.
	Inchlonga (s)	Blacklock	Vizagapatam.
April 1	Medusa (s)	Shutega	Trieste, &c.
	R. Rubattino (s)	Merello	Naples and Genoa.
	Glenmavis (s)	Wyse	Dunkirk.

The following vessels commenced to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer Storm Queen, for Amsterdam.
,, Waverley, for Trieste and Venice.
,, Kirby Hall, for Liverpool.

THE *Christian Leader* publishes the following letter from Mr. John Bright, written to a friend in Glasgow, on reading two poems on "Peace" and "War," by the author of the "Law Lyrics," which have been recently published in that journal:—

I am glad to hear that the poems on "War" and "Peace" will have so wide a circulation; but it is sad to observe how little effect is produced on public opinion when any question arises which may lead to war. The Afghan boundary question three years ago brought us nearly into war with Russia, and the Egyptian Soudan war was entirely of our own making. An article of the Church of England makes all bearing arms and all war lawful, and insists on this as a religious belief, and thus conscience is darkened and misled. I am afraid good writing and even good poetry will not do much for us. Nations seem only to learn through calamity, and much of this is needed to bring them to a right mind. Still, the cause of peace gains, and we must hope. We only see for a moment in the course of the ages; but they who come after us will see more, and may rejoice in the possession of what we can now only imagine as some day to come.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 28.

Ivatt, Captain, Bengal, Lincoln Regt. on leave, from Meerut.
O'Farrell, Surgeon, Major, Bengal Medical Staff, on leave, from Jullander.

MARCH 29.

Kerrich, Lieut, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Madras.
Cazalet, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave.
Leslie, Captain, Bombay, P. W. O. Grenadiers, on leave, from Poona.
Monks, Surgeon, 4th Bombay Rifles, off leave, from Poona.

MARCH 30

Nichol, Surgeon, Bombay Medical Staff, on duty, from Deolali.
Caulfield, Lt, Bengal, Northumberland Fus, on leave, from R. Pindi.
Stevenson, Lt, Bengal, Highland L I, on leave, from Peshawer.
Merriman, Colonel, Bombay, RE, on duty, from Karachi.
Lampriere, Captain, Madras, Middlesex Regt, on leave, from Kamptee.
Le Gallais, Lieut., Bengal, 8th Hussars, on leave, from Meerut.
Wilson, Major, Bengal, 34th Pioneers, on leave, from Mian Meer.
Mallin's, Surgeon, Bengal, Medical Staff, on duty, from Quetta.
Southey, 2nd Lieut., 9th Bombay Infantry, from leave, from Satara.
Glanville, Lieut., Madras, R.E., on duty, from England.
Cradoik, Captain, Bombay Carabineers, on duty, from England.
Money, Major, Bengal, Royal Irish Fusiliers, off leave, from England.
Reid, Lieut, Bengal, 27th Punjaub Infantry, off furlough, from England.

MARCH 31.

Davidson, Major, Bengal, 8th Hussars, on leave, from Meerut.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 28.

Lynch, Major-Genl, Staff Corps, to Allahabad.
Harford Flood, Captain, A D C, to Allahabad.

MARCH 30.

Tickell, Lt-Col, Madras, Middlesex Regt, on leave, to England.
Brown, Colonel, N-W P., P W D., on leave, to Europe.
Waller, Lt-Col, 8th Bengal Infantry, on leave, to England.
Wiggens, Lt-Col., Bengal, G L Infantry, retired to England.
Macpherson, Colonel, 4th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, to England.
Stewart, Lieut, 10th Bengal Lancers, on leave, to England.
Schneider, Captain, Bombay, 2nd Grenadiers, on sick leave, to England.
Henshaw, Lieut, Bengal, R H A, on leave, to England.
Nichol, Surgeon, Bombay, Medical Staff, on duty, to Ahmedabad,
McKay, Surgeon-Major, Bengal, I M S, on leave, to England.
Craig, Surg-Maj, Bombay, I M S, on leave, to Poona.
Mocatta, Lieut, Bengal, 3rd Goorkhas, on leave, to England.
Triscott, Capt, Bengal, R A, on leave, to England.
Welstead, Lieut, Bengal, Leicester Regt, on leave, to England.
Stevenson, Lieut, Bengal, Highland L I, on leave, to England.
Hodson, Lieut, Bengal, Q O Corps of Guides, on leave, to England.
Lempriere, Captain, Madras, Middlesex Regt, on leave, to England.
Wilson, Major, Bengal, 34th Pioneers, on leave, to England.
Carballis, Colonel, Bombay, Royal Dub Fus, on leave, to Nusserabad.
Harington, 2nd Lt, Bengal, Lincoln Regt, to join, to Calcutta.
Chichester, 2nd Lt, 2nd Bengal Infantry, to join, to Dinapur.
Whyte, Lt, Bo, 4th Sikhs, on duty, to Kohat.

MARCH 31.

Minchen, Captain, Madras, A P D, on leave, to Khandella.
Westropp, Colonel, Bombay Political Dept, on duty, to Sawantwadi.
Westropp, 2nd Lt, Bo, Gloster Regt, on sick leave, to Sawantwadi.
Reid, Lieut, 27th Panjaub Infy, off leave, to Moradabad.
Aked, Major, Panjaub, 2nd Dragoon Guards, on leave, to England.
Howard, Lt-Col, Bengal, R E, on leave, to England
Harvey, Major, Scottish Borderers, on leave, to England.
Temple, Colonel, Bengal, Meyvar Bheel Corps, on furlough, to Europe
Bode, Lt, Madras, Middlessex Reg, off leave, to Kamptee
Leiky, Captain, Bo, R A, on leave, to England.
Glanvillee, Lt, Madras, R E, on duty, to Bangalore.
Willoughby, Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Willoughby, Lt., 2nd Bengal Cavalry, on leave, to Saugor.
Frith, Major, Bengal, R. A., on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1888.

1. THE Tennent's Memorial Challenge Cup for marksmen will be fired for on Saturday, the 7th instant, at Coorla. Distances 300, 500 and 600 yards, 7 rounds at each distance.

2 The Competition for the Presidency Medal will take place at Coorla on the 9th instant, an Officer and Sergeant of the Corps are required to form a Committee. Any one willing to undertake this duty is requested to send his name to Head-quarters. The roll of competitors will be published later.

3 Leave of absence is granted to Corpl. Plunkett, "O" Company, for one month from this date.

4. It is requested that all Rifles in possession of Volunteers may be returned to Head-quarters for inspection by the Chief Civil Master Armourer.

By order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant, Bombay Vol. R. Corps

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1888.

For the week ending 7th April.

THE Range at Colaba not being available, members will have to complete their class-firing at Coorla.

The Sergeant-Instructor will attend at the Coorla Range on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 6-30 a.m. and on Wednesday and Saturday at 4-45 p.m.

Every member who has not fired the prescribed course is requested to avail himself of these opportunities to do so.

By Order.
ARTHUR LESLIE, Capt.
Acty. Adjt. B. V. A.

ELECTRICITY IN THE MORGUE.

PURVEYORS of flesh-creeping fiction of the present day will be able to construct new and thrilling situations which were not dreamed of in the philosophy of Poe, Hoffmann, and Wilkie Collins, out of the new improvements which have taken place in the Paris Morgue. That lugubrious establishment is now about to be lighted by electricity. It was announced a few days ago in the Municipal Council that the greater part of Paris was to be supplied with the same kind of illumination. Few persons, however, knew that the Morgue was to be included in the new arrangements. Two electric machines are to be put into the doleful receptacle for all the human flotsam and jetsam of this mysterious metropolis, and it is hoped by this means that dead bodies will be more easily identified by the relatives of missing persons. The light will also enable the police magistrates to conduct the "confrontations" of presumed murderers with their victims during the night. In this way the "confrontations" will be made more telling, more thrilling, and more dramatic than ever. The murderer will be a strong-nerved criminal who can stand without flinching the ordeal of being led into the "confrontation room" amid gloom and silence there to behold the sheet pulled suddenly back from the face of the dead, and the electric light flashed searchingly on the features of himself as well as of his victim. Rumours of the new arrangements attract numerous crowds of morbid sightseers to the Morgue every day, as it is proposed to turn on the electric light in the daytime for the convenience of persons who come to identify the bodies which are laid out every morning in the public room of the establishment.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—As winter advances and the weather becomes more and more inclement and trying the earliest evidences of ill-health must be immediately checked and removed, or a slight illness may result in a serious malady. Relaxed and sore throat, quinsey, influenza, chronic cough, bronchitis, and most other pulmonary affections will be relieved by rubbing this cooling Ointment into the skin as nearly as practicable to the seat of mischief. This treatment, simple yet effective, is admirably adapted for the removal of these diseases during infancy and youth. Old asthmatic invalids will derive marvellous relief from the use of Holloway's remedies, which have wonderfully relieved many such sufferers, and re-established health after every other means had signally failed.

JUDGE-MADE LAW.

WILSON must have a deal of hanging matter in the pigeon-holes of his desk. The foremost men of the Opportunist party, some of whom worked Madame Limousin to evict Wilson and indirectly Grevy from the Elysee, and so to get in there themselves, have been to Grevy's House to protest indignantly against the judgment of President de Villers.

Certainly there is judge-made law in that judgment. But this sort of thing is, and always was, too common in France for politicians to be virtuously indignant about it. As I was never a courtier of Grevy when he was upon the dangerous Elysian pinnacle, but had much pleasant and friendly intercourse with him, I felt like calling on the poor old man to express commiseration with him, and so I went. And I'm glad I did. I called when the sentence was fresh out of M Viller's mouth, and expected to see the ex-President stunned by it. But no. I have, since I saw him, been beating my brains to remember whether there is a character in antique sculpture, poem, or story who bore ruin with more serene dignity. And, in thus bearing up, the ex-President remained quite the bourgeois and in some respects Le Pere Grevy. I never go on the principle of making out my geese to be swans; and so believe me when I say that I was never more impressed in my life by majesty as expressed in personal deportment than on this occasion. The old man was visibly one who had long been on a footing of equality with the greatest Sovereigns. He was composed, though weighted down with sorrow. The head was less bowed by his eighty-four years than by grief. Tongues feminine clacked on around him, dealing out invective against the tribunal that condemned Wilson. Often signs of deep emotion were involuntarily given, but the feeling which they betrayed was kept in bounds. Seated on a low, broad arm-chair, Grevy sometimes talked, and sometimes, with his arms folded, listened to the exoited talk of some lady visitors addressed to his wife and daughter. The strangers were dressed as if for a funeral, to which the ex-Presidentess in an "aside" objected because it was depressing. With the bowed head, folded arms and composed mien, the ex-President formed a picture I am tempted to reproduce. His back was close to a window filling the whole end of a large room. The back ground was the rapidly-sloping park of the Trocadero, presenting the effect of a snow scene burnished with the pale gold of a winter sunset. A warm reflected light came from behind, on the side of the head next me. The very dark eyes (of Gladstonian blackness and of the Spanish character one so often sees in the Franchè Comte) were in shadow, as was also the whole front part of the face. But the shade, while deep enough to act like a "stump" in softening away the hard lines and wrinkles of old age, did not hide the physiognomy. How Whistler would have enjoyed this curious historical figure as it was just then! The self-control, when the clack was brought to an end by the departure of the funeral-looking ladies, enabled the ex-President to talk of private friends and their affairs, and to say some sly things about the haste with which broken-hearted and venerable English widowers seek consolation in young wives. He also conversed about the brilliant career which is drawing to a poignant close at San Remo. There was an easy rise to eloquence of an unstilted sort in what the old man said of the contrast between the great expectations of the Crown Princess and the present realities of her situation. Deep sympathy for her was expressed, and anecdotes—clearly derived from a fountain-head—told to show wherefore she deserved sympathy. There were instants when the black eyes looked bright and fired out of the gloom and shadow, as if the inner man behind them were trying to assure himself that all which is pleasant in life is not woven out of the stuff of which dreams are made. Things (but devoid of bitterness) fell from his mouth, the gist of which was that pain and grief alone are real.

M. Grevy would have, I felt, been glad if I had started the topics of conversation. But as I also felt him, notwithstanding his serene composure, to be "raw" all over, I took care to let him lead, only putting in a word now and then to keep him from flagging and sinking into silence. At last he came to the Wilson affair by asking what people said, what they thought of the judgment, whether certain advocates found fault with it on legal grounds. And he sighed so heavily, at the time-earningness of the French Judiciary, as in this instance shown by the raking severity of the sentence and virtuous indignation of the judge. Not that he defended his son-in-law. He merely observed that there was nothing felonious in what he did. I watched to see whether Grevy would plead the usage of the official world in defence of Daniel. He did not.

This conversation took place in a room splendid in architectural beauty, light, airiness, and space. But I took it that the beautiful new villa had lost all its savour, although the old man showed, in speech at least, enjoyment of the keen air and the splendid prospects commanded by every window.—*Truth.*

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NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
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LANSON'S.
CUVEE DE RESERVE,
CHAMPAGNE.
Magnums, Rs. 120; Quarts, Rs. 60, & Pints, Rs. 32 per doz

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WHISKIES AND CLARETS.
specially selected and shipped by
MESSRS. BLANDY BROTHERS & CO.,
OF LONDON.
SCOTCH WHISKY.

	Per dozen Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
The "Golden Eagle" Brand, Pattison, Elder & Co's	23 8	
The "Lochgorm" Highland Whisky, Ross & Cameron's	25 0	
The "Gordon" Highland Whisky, in square bottle, Pattison, Elder & Co.'s	26 0	
CLARETS.		
Medoc	14 0	8 0
St. Julien	16 0	9 0
Larose	22 0	12 0

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Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, etc.

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APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	" 53 0	55 0
Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsiek's Dry Monopole	" 60 0	" 63 0

STILL HOCKS.
From G. M. FABERMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Leonbeimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 15 0
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Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
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From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

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Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	
Fine " "	" 22 0	
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Most Superior Old Red Port	" 30 0	
Most Particular Reserved Old Red Port	" 36 0	
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From Messrs. M. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
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Hungarian Claret	Rs. 15 0	" "
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St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
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BRANDY.

H. Montroc's ***	Rs. 18 0	" "
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	" "
A. Dolignon Fils & Co	" 24 0	" "
Cognac, gold labels, Blue capsules	" 30 0	" "
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BURGUNDY.
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Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	" "
" " " *	" 22 8	" "

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	Per doz.	Per doz. pts.
Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale	Rs. 6 4	3 4
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Vino Barbera	14 0	" "

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	" "
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Chartreuse, Yellow	" 53 0	" "

Swiss Cheese in tins from 1bs. 2½ to 3½. Rs. 0 11 per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter finest, extra quality ½ lb. tin at	0 9
do.	1 0
2 do.	1 10

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs. ..	Rs. ..
Celery	" ..	" 0 10
French Beans	" ..	" 0 10
Peas for Soup	" ..	" 0 10
Young Carrots	" ..	" 0 10
Spinach in Water	" ..	" 0 10
Mushrooms	" ..	" 0 12
White Cabbage	" ..	" 0 12
Small Sausages	" ..	" 1 6
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Net cash no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, not paid monthly.
VOLKART BROTHERS.
Marine Street.
Bombay, Feb. 24, 1888.

HOP BITTERS.
SHE SHOWED SIGNS OF DEATH. "52, Storks-road, S.E. June 2, 1887.
"To the Hop Bitters Company (Ld.) 41, Farringdon-road.
"I have much pleasure in testifying to the exceeding great value of your Hop Bitters. My grandmother, who is now 78 years old, was taken very ill with a severe cold, which settled in her back, affecting the kidneys. I had medical aid, but the medicine made her worse instead of better; and the doctor who attended her said she would only last a few hours. I must admit that I believed what he said was true, and she evidently showed signs of death. But we gave her doses of Hop Bitters at stated times, which acted with good results. It is now two months since this happened, and I am thankful to say that she has recovered so much as to be able to go out, and looks better than she did before she was taken ill.
"You can make what use you like of this letter, as I feel convinced that had she not had the Bitters, I should be sorrowing over her loss.—Yours faithfully.
(Signed) "R. K. HAMILTON."
HOP BITTERS for the LIVER, KIDNEYS, and BLOOD are unapproached by any other form of medicine. It is no vile drugged nostrum, but we guarantee it to be pure and wholesome, and compounded from the finest hops, together with other medicinal leaves and tinctures, on scientific principles. Only try a bottle to-day; or if you have a sick friend, or know some poor person in need of a nourishing tonic and wholesome medicine, go tell them, or give them a bottle of genuine Hop Bitters—it may be the happiest your
NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.
HOP BITTERS
Cannot be genuine
Unless our name and only
Address is at the foot
Of every Label.
THE HOP BITTERS COMPANY.
(LIMITED).
FARRINGDON ROAD,
LONDON, E. C.
BEWARE OF FRAUDS.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, The Indian Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Re. 9 interleaved Re.

SPECIAL SHIRTINGS FOR PRESENT SEASON.

WE have pleasure in announcing the arrival of our latest Novelties in Shirtings, and we have now on inspection the most extensive Selection in Bombay We guarantee a perfect fitting, durable Shirt, and superiority in workmanship.

All Long Cloth, for wear under uniform,	½ dozen Rs.	21
All Long Cloth, for wear with Linen Cuffs	" "	24
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs	" "	30
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Collars attached	" "	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Fronts and Bands	" "	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Collars attached	" "	36
French Cambric Shirts, Newest Designs, Fast Colours, Collars on	" "	33
Best Oxford Shirts, Specialities (300 Patterns), Collars on	" "	36
Satin Oxford Shirts, Bold Stripes and Checks, Collars on	" "	39
Spun Silk Shirts (most comfortable), Collars on	" "	72
Stockingette (cool, close fitting and elastic), Collars on	" "	54
Silk and Wool, White and Coloured, delightfully cool material, well shrunk	" "	54
Summer Flannel (Shrunk), white and neat Patterns	" "	54
Tropical Flannel, unshrinkable, very cool and durable	"	42

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SHIRT MAKERS AND HOSIERS,
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MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.

BEG TO NOTIFY THAT THEY HAVE

REMOVED

FROM RAMPART ROW

TO

CORNER OF CHURCH GATE STREET,

The premises lately occupied by PELITI & Co.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVER-SMITHS, &C.
IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS
AND
WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS
OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR
NON-KEYLESS WATCHES
A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituents we shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
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For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair requires strength showing the importance of its action of the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Ocre and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organisation, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYN

LABORATORY.
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE
Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. - Mess Presidents - - Club Stewards - - } Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.
QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, HULL, ENGLAND.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES
HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of
W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

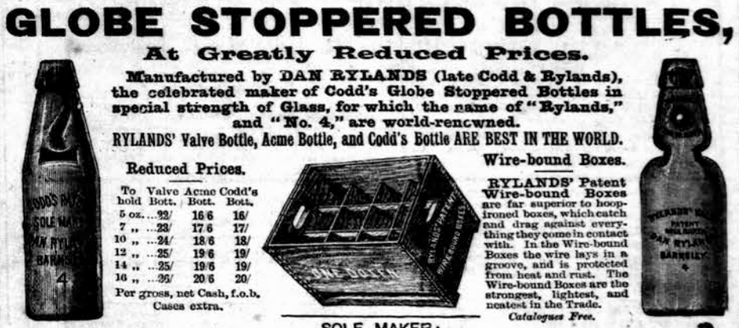
POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

GLOBE STOPPERED BOTTLES,
At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Manufactured by DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), the celebrated maker of Codd's Globe Stoppered Bottles in special strength of Glass, for which the name of "Rylands," and "No. 4," are world-renowned.

RYLANDS' Valve Bottle, Acme Bottle, and Codd's Bottle ARE BEST IN THE WORLD.



Reduced Prices.

To hold	Valve Bott.	Acme Bott.	Codd's Bott.
5 oz.	22/	16/6	16/
7 "	23/	17/6	17/
10 "	24/	18/6	18/
12 "	25/	19/6	19/
14 "	25/	19/6	19/
16 "	26/	20/6	20/

Per gross, net Cash, f.o.b. Cases extra.

Wire-bound Boxes.

RYLANDS' Patent Wire-bound Boxes are far superior to hoop-ironed boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In the Wire-bound Boxes the wire lays in a groove, and is protected from heat and rust. The Wire-bound Boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the Trade.
Catalogues Free.

SOLE MAKER:
DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), BARNSLEY, England.

"MOLLISCORIUM."
For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing
HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,
ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.

HARNESS COMPOSITION.
For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.
VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE
LUBRICANT
("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")
FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
Price Rs. 3.8 per Gallon.
PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.
AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—32, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
F. DE ROVIS
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5
Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES
Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.
Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ."
These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.
They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors,
BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.
Prices 2s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.
The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—
TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 31
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 16
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		In Arrears.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	" 28	Half-yearly	" 35
Quarterly	" 15	Quarterly	" 20
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.
SINGLE COPY.....As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.
TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS
Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	" 2
Third do.	" 2
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 2 As.

line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.
LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line
Second do.	4 " "
Third and succeeding	2 " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES
SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situation Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-
Each succeeding line	" 0-3

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS

In Bombay.		Up-country.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY
Post Free.

Per Annum	Re 1
Half-yearly	" 0
Quarterly	" 0

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietors" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

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NOTICES.

Dr Laville's

Liquor & Pills

(Perfectly harmless)

GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.

« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »

● Sold by all respectable Chemists

WHOLESALE: COMAR, 28, r. St-Claude, PARIS

Prize £ 660 Paris

QUINA-LAROCHE

LAROCHE'S CINCHONA WINE

"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)

This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.

Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.

Also prepared with IRON

Dyspepsia, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia*, *Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*, etc.

PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS

"FALIÈRES' PHOSPHATINE"

A most agreeable food and of easy digestion

Invaluable for infants, particularly at the time of weaning

Facilitates dentition.

Insures the proper formation of bones and combats the defects of growth

NERVOUS MALADIES

QUICKLY CURED BY

FALIÈRES' Granulated Bromide of Potassium

Approved of by the Paris Academy of Medecine

With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of 8 grains, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE: *Bombay*, Kemp & C°; *Paris*, Chassaing & C°, 6, Avenue Victoria.

« *Messers CHASSAING & C° (members of the Jury at the Liverpool Exibition 1886) are the only French chemists whoses medicaments were awarded the Gold Medal & Certificat of merit 1st Class at the Calcutta Exibition 1883-84* ».

A Laxative and Refreshing Fruit Lozenge, most agreeable to take

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON

FOR

CONSTIPATION.

Hæmorrhoids,

Bile, Headache,

Loss of Appetite,

Gastric & Intestinal

Troubles.

Sold by all Chemists.

E. GRILLON, 69, Queen Street, Cheapside, LONDON.

TOOTACHE

cured instantaneously by

MATHEY-CAYLUS

Japanese Drops

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

1471 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & C°, PARIS

NERVOUS DISEASES

Capsules of Dr CLIN

Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Montyon Prize

These **Capsules** are used with the greatest success in Mental affections *Asthma, Insomnia, Giddiness, Sick headache* and in all cases of nervous excitement.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE.

1472 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & C°, PARIS

Poorness of Blood, Debility

Dr RABUTEAU'S IRON

Dragees, Elixir & Syrup are superior to all other ferruginous preparations.

no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

1467 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & C°, PARIS

NESTLE'S SWISS MILK.

(The Nest Brand),

PREPARED IN SWITZERLAND BY HENRY NESTLE.

THE quality of this Milk is guaranteed by the Manufacturer, and it commands the recommendation of the leading Members of the Medical Profession. It is rich, fragrant, creamy, pure, and perfectly soluble in Hot or Cold Water. To ensure freshness, regular monthly parcels are being consigned by the Manufacturer to his

AGENTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:—

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S CAMPAIGN WATCHES

Are now sold at the following greatly Reduced Prices:—

		Rs.
II. qly.,	Metal open-face keyless lever ...	16
„	Metal hunting keyless lever ...	17
„	Metal cut hunting keyless lever ..	18
„	Silver open-face keyless lever ...	28
„	Silver hunting keyless lever ...	29
„	Silver cut hunting keyless lever .	30

Guarantee One Year.

		Rs.
I. qly,	Metal open-face keyless lever ...	20
„	Metal hunting keyless lever ...	21
„	Metal cut hunting keyless lever...	22
„	Fine silver open-face keyless lever.	35
„	Fine silver hunting keyless lever.	38
„	Fine Silver cut hunting keyless lever	40

Superior Works, Guarantee 3 Years.

Over 10 years have elapsed since we introduced our **Celebrated Keyless Campaign Watches**, and the unparallelled success they have obtained in India is shown by their rapidly increasing sale and by the numerous imitations which the popularity of a special and reputed article always brings forth. However, those imitations, in what number they may be found, are still all of them far inferior in every particular to our well-known CAMPAIGN WATCHES, which stand unrivalled in the market, and which we mean to improve still—if it is possible to improve what we might call already **a perfection**.

In Open-face Case, Rs. 16 & 20.

All our Watches are made in our **Steam Factory** in Switzerland, carefully examined and tested there, and again in our Establishment at **Bombay** before leaving. Sold either in small or middle size.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY, RAMPART ROW.

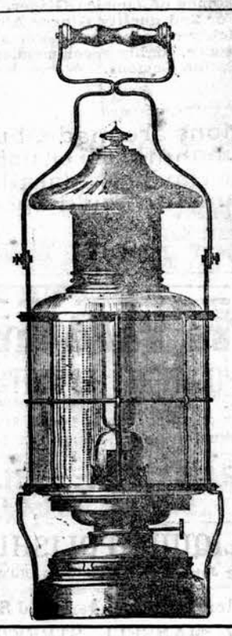
ESTABLISHED 1866.

LAMPS * LAMPS * LAMPS

ALL KINDS OF KEROSINE OIL LAMPS, STORMPROOF.

SAFETY KEROSINE-OIL 150° F.T. (best quality).

LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late THEODOR KNAUST, BOMBAY, 69, Esplanade Road.



ALL KINDS OF KEROSINE OIL LANTERNS, STORMPROOF.

KEROSINE-OIL COOKING-STOVES.

LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late THEODOR KNAUST, BOMBAY, 69, Esplanade Road.

☞ Since removing into the larger and more commodious Premises, "69, Esplanade Road," all Orders can be executed with greater facility and quicker despatch.

LAMP WAREHOUSE OF R. DITMAR, LATE THEODOR KNAUST, Fort, 69, Esplanade Road (late 28, Medows Street).

CATALOGUES AND ILLUSTRATIONS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.

THE CAMPBELL TRADE MARK TILE Co.

206, Gt PORTLAND St LONDON

SPECIAL DESIGNS and Catalogues free on Application MANUFACTORY STOKE-on-TRENT, ENGLAND.

DUBLIN 1872 VIENNA 1873 PARIS 1878. MELBOURNE 1880

PERFECT HEALTH! PERFECT HEALTH!!

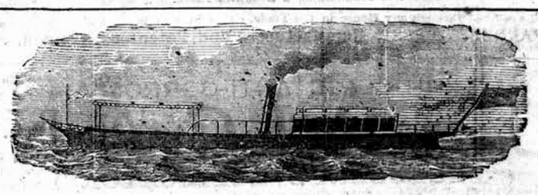
HOCKINS

IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER

For HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS, &C.

EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE.

Of ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS



YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

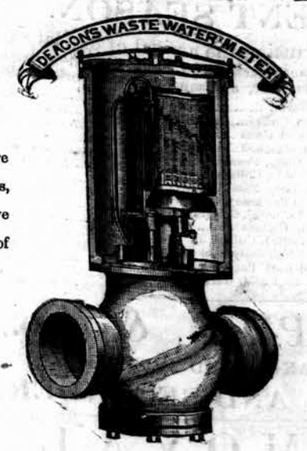
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD

YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

DEACON'S DIFFERENTIATING WASTE WATER METERS.



85 Towns are using these Meters, which thus serve a population of over 4,000,000.

The saving to Corporations and other bodies in England alone is 38,000,000 gallons of Water daily.

Amongst other users we may refer to the Liverpool Corporation saving £60,000 annually by their means, and the Bradford Corporation (A. R. Binnie, Esq., M.I.C.E., Engineer, formerly Engineer of the Nagpore Waterworks).

The Bombay Municipality have 220 Deacon's Meters at present in use

A saving of only one gallon per head per day pays the interest on the outlay for the Establishment of Waste Water Meters, in any town where Water is worth but one penny per thousand Gallons.

For a Report upon the extraordinary efficiency and economy of these Meters we would refer Engineers to the Report of Mr. Binnie, Engineer to the Bradford Waterworks, as conveyed in 'Engineering" of 4th December, 1885.

Full information as to Prices and other particulars can be obtained from the following firms:—

MESSRS. JOHN FLEMING & Co., BOMBAY,
MESSRS. BURN & Co., CALCUTTA,

who will give prompt attention to all enquiries.

DEACON'S LARGE DIFFERENTIATING WASTE WATER METERS FOR THE PURPOSE OF MEASURING THE OUTFLOW FROM RESERVOIRS AND COMPENSATION WATERS.

Manufactured by the WASTE WATER METER Co., LIMITED,

32, PARK LANE, LIVERPOOL.

Manufacturers also of Automatic Recording Water Level Gauges, Electric Current Meters, Pressure Reducing Valves for Water Supply, and Waterworks Fittings of all kind.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CLERGYMEN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
" KEMP & Co., Bombay.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

PERAMBULATOR & INVALID CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER

To the Trade, and for Export.

A Speciality for Hot Climates.

THE PATENT RUSTIC CAR,

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